THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 54

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Hitler Reviews His Big Year

Russia Tops in Stratosphere

Anne Lindbergh Has Her Own

Cuba Draws Up Liberal Laws

Plant Life Unearths Its Seed

Boston Has Blondes in Blends

ADOLF HITLER, German Chancellor, celebrates the first anniversary of his power by declaring humanity has entered upon a search for ideas that may give it a new well-being. Before the Reichstag and assembled diplomats he states that Germany has no intention of violating the security of Austria, though he does not expect Naziism to halt at the frontiers. He says Germany recognizes no past dynastic interests and can never be happy again under hereditary rulers. Germany desires peace with all nations. Poles and Germans must resign themselves to one another's existence. He sees peace coming in the one disturbed area, the church. He praises Italy and Mussolini, admonishes Russia—The Chancellor bases a bright promise on the almost incredible happenings of a year.

¶ Russia sets a new record in the stratosphere. The balloon known as "Osoaviakhim," carrying three men, makes an unannounced flight from Moscow and radioes down that it has attained an altitude of 67,585 feet, the temperature at that height being 4 degrees below zero inside the metal car and between 33 and 49 degrees below outside. Russia is not a member of the International Fédération Aeronautique, hence the record may not become official, but the Soviet officials realize their ambition—Russia has eagerly hoped to lead the world in this new direction.

¶ The National Geographic Society calls Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh from behind to bestow on her an honor well won. It gives her its Hubbard Gold Medal for her "brilliant accomplishments as radio operator, aerial navigator and co-pilot." She is the first woman to get it. Only skill, patience and endless courage could have carried Anne Lindbergh through—Even with "Slim" Lindbergh as the other half of that dauntless team.

¶ Cuba's new President, Carlos Mendieta, and the Cabinet draft liberal constitutional statutes to govern in the provisional régime. For the first time the vote will be given to thousands of Cuban-born Spaniards and other foreigners. Women get equal rights. The often-abused "ley de fuga," making it legal to shoot escaping prisoners, is abolished. There is to be immediate legislation on a census and electoral laws. An assembly will be elected to draft a new Constitution—Then Cuba will hold its first real election of a President.

¶ Canada's Parliament hears W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, bitterly attack the Government of Premier R. B. Bennett. He derides the Premier's claim of returning prosperity, declaring 500,000 persons are unemployed and 1,350,000 on relief, with a year-by-year shrinkage in total trade. He scores the acceptance of titles without Parliament's consent. He deplores limiting wheat acreage, seeing no prosperity in enforced scarcity—Canada shouldn't devalue its fields of waving gold.

¶ The University of Michigan announces that Dr. C. A. Arnold, curator of fossil plants, has found seeds of the "ancestor plant," or "missing link," of the plant world. The six tiny seeds, taken from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, are estimated to be 325,000,000 years old, and from such come modern seed-bearing and seedless plants. Near by were scales from ancestral fishes. This is great stuff for the evolutionists—Even though it doesn't prove that monkeys made men before men made monkeys of themselves.

¶ France's new Cabinet has the tone of a loose Center coalition dominated by Radicals. Premier Edouard Daladier himself becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs. Neither Socialists nor Neo-Socialists accept portfolios, and the Cabinet may not long survive in the Chamber. Another unhopeful sign is that 7 of the 18 Cabinet members are retained, just as the last Cabinet shake-up saw 14 out of 18 retained. This does not please the people. They want nobody even remotely compromised by the Stavisky scandal—Politics, if wise, will give the French people the wholly new deal they are demanding.

¶ Boston learns that hairdressers are urging most young moderns to be transformed into honey blonde, platinum or red-head. The Ladies' Hairdressers' Association of New England also discloses that while only one girl in three has naturally wavy hair, all girls have waves nowadays. Mouse-colored hair and even brown hair are out of date. The long bob vanishes, the pointed neckline comes back for spring. Woman's crowning glory is her hair—But in all reason the crown must be cut, colored and curled to fit the fashion.

Germany Observes First Year of Hitler Régime

Upper Left—Courtesy of the German Tourist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Right—Keystone. Lower—Wide World

Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of Germany

Upper Left—Herr Hitler's Retreat in the Bavarian Alps. Inset—The Reich's Chancellor. Lower—Midnight Oil Burns in the Chancellery as Herr Hitler and Staff Plan Next Day's Work.

Hitler Affirms Peaceful Aims Toward World

Reichstag Address Marks Anniversary of National Socialist Control

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 30—Today's celebrations of the first anniversary of the National Socialists' accession to power were celebrated according to the wishes of party leaders, "without noise, pomp or splendor." In marked contrast to Labor Day, the great party day at Nuremberg in September, and Farmers' Day in October, there were no official celebrations.

Celebrations of quite a different sort were emphasized as a "great display of special willingness to help and a revelation of national coöperation, not in festivity but in work." Such celebrations showed themselves particularly in the distribution from the government funds of 15,000,000 food tickets each worth one mark, and a second half million of coupons from the winter relief organization entitling the recipient to one hundredweight of coal or other fuel.

Congratulations to Chancellor Hitler included a letter in which President von Hindenburg appreciated the Chancellor's past year's work for Germany and his confidence in national German unity so ably begun.

Year's Work Summarized

Outstanding among celebrations was today's meeting in the Reichstag in which the Chancellor delivered a speech summarizing the past year's work and embracing internal and foreign affairs. Internally Herr Hitler emphasized that much had been accomplished but that great tasks are ahead.

The monarchy question, he said, was not actual today—this was a question which the German people alone can and must settle when they think fit. Political time-servers seeking their own interests under the guise of National Socialism must be removed, while those who objected to certain Third Reich actions on confessional grounds were also a hindrance. [This is an obvious reference to Roman Catholic objections to sterilization.]

Equal Status on Arms

In foreign affairs Germany wished peace with all nations and the recent German-Polish agreement evidences, Germany's honorable intentions. Dealing with individual states, Herr Hitler emphasized the need of all countries to respect each other's sovereignty, adding to Russia that Germany would however respect Communist opinion here as much as a National Socialist would be respected in Russia. Herr Hitler characterized as absurd the idea that Germany is desirous of taking Austria forcibly, but could not be responsible that National Socialist ideas like those of the French revolution had broken all frontiers. What Germany, however, would not tolerate was that the swastika which is now the emblem of the new Germany should be abused in Austria for all Germans now traveling abroad except emigrants were National Socialists.

To France Germany offered the hand of friendship, but simultaneously declared that Germany demands equal status on arms and none could prevent it eventually.

Farley Hasn't Changed Method Of Awarding Air Mail Contracts, He Admits to Senate Committee

Postmaster-General Brought Two Bundles of 'Missing' Brown Papers, but His Testimony Proves to Be 'Dud' Rather Than Bomb

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—A bomb in the guise of Postmaster-General James A. Farley's testimony, dropped by the Senate Committee in today's air mail probe, somehow missed fire.

Mr. Farley, appearing with two bundles supposedly containing "missing" air mail correspondence to and from former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, was unable to state definitely that the papers in the bundles were those sought by the committee.

In response to insistent inquiry by Senator Warren A. Austin (R.) of Vermont, Mr. Farley admitted that he had not had time to examine the papers in the packages, and that as far as he understood they had not been compared with carbon copies generally filed in the Post Office Department.

Mr. Farley stated that he had not known any papers were missing from the department until so informed by the press. He explained that during the time he had been in office, since March 4, 1933, his time had been too occupied to allow him to go deeply into matters relating to air mail contract procedure.

Unchanged

Asked if any changes had been made since he came into office in the methods for awarding air mail contracts he said he thought not, despite the fact he did not know whether or not the former methods were satisfactory. He admitted his actions might be interpreted as giving sanction to the methods of his predecessor.

Further testimony brought out that Mr. R. L. Johns and Mr. James Maher, post-office clerks, formerly in charge of Mr. Brown's files, were today occupied with similar duties in Mr. Farley's office. They were, Mr. Farley said, being paid an extra $25 a month, by the Democratic National Committee for "supper money."

Senator Austin sought to show that air mail planes were being used for political purposes by Assistant Postmasters-General, and that a trip made by Mr. Farley and post office assistants last October to Mississippi and Texas, was merely a junket. Mr. Farley indignantly denied the claim and declared that planes were not used politically, and that he had made the southern flight for the purpose of dedicating new post office buildings.

Mr. Farley stated that a serious effort had been and was being made

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Vermont Boys Lend Ears to Research; 'Ear-Time' to Help Identify 'Crooks'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 30—"What time are your ears?" youngsters in this town are asking one another. If they are "12 o'clock ears" you can join the exclusive club headed by President Jimmy Bartlett, but if they only register 11 o'clock or 1 o'clock, then you have to join either Bob Coolidge's club or "Skinnay" Ripton's.

Prof. H. F. Perkins started all this business. He is director of the Flemming Museum at the University of Vermont, and sponsor of the Galton Club to help him in one of his research problems. Fingerprinting has been known for many years as a means of identification, but Professor Perkins is working on a supplementary system to be used with fingerprints and hand prints, namely, ear photographs.

Every ear seems a little bit different from every other ear and one of the first classifications into which they are put is determined by the direction of the centerline of the appendage. If your ears point straight up and down, you have "12 o'clock ears"; if a bit forward or backward, you have 11 or 1 o'clock ears, respectively.

The subject is seated on a stiff-backed chair with a tall board shooting skyward up the back, like the old style neck-screw of Inquisition days. Boys and girls have so far been the only subjects daring enough to chance the dangers of this method of photography. They are lured into Flemming Museum on Saturday mornings under the promise of "free movies."

The University of Vermont is following close on the pioneer heels of Harvard and Yale Universities in offering educational films and museum exhibits especially planned for children. After the show, Professor Perkins opens his laboratory door, buttons up his long white professional apron, peers over his glasses and asks for volunteers to join the Galton Club, which means he wants to know what time your ears are.

Russian Balloon Rises Mile Above World's Record

Surprise Flight of 67,585 Feet Made Near Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—A Soviet civil aviation stratosphere balloon which took off on an unannounced ascension today was reported in a message from its crew to have reached the record-breaking height of 20,600 meters (67,585 feet).

The balloon, known as the "Osoaviakhim," attained that altitude at 11:59 a. m., Moscow time (4:29 a. m., E. S. T.). A radio message from the bag said a descent was being started immediately. At that position, the crew reported the temperature outside was between 33 and 49 degrees below zero and 4 below inside.

The message "All is well" was flashed from the balloon, only to be followed with the additional word that visibility was so poor the crew could not determine their exact position. Airplanes were dispatched from the Moscow Military Airdrome to help the stratosphere crew locate themselves.

The balloon was taken up in spite of bitter cold weather in an effort to beat the mark of 62,304 feet set in September by the Russian military balloon Stratostat U. S. S. R. It was manned by Pavil Fedoseinko, Andrey Vasenko and Ilya Usyskin.

The weather was foggy and the temperature was close to freezing when the craft, approximately the same size as the military balloon, soared aloft.

The start was made at 8:40 a. m. (1:10 E. S. T.) in the presence of only a few military and civil aviation officials from the civil aviation airport at the village of Mazilovo, eight miles from Moscow.

So rapid was the ascent that the balloon disappeared from sight within a surprisingly short while.

No previous announcement had been made that the flight would take place. Apparently every effort was made to keep the ascension a secret.

Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle of the United States set the present recognized stratosphere flight record Nov. 20 when he and Maj. Chester L. Fordney reached a height of 61,237 feet.

The record previously had been held by Prof. Auguste Piccard at 53,153 feet.

Three Soviet balloonists in the Stratostat U. S. S. R. claimed to have ascended more than 62,000 feet Sept. 30.

The Soviet union, however, is not represented in the International Federation Aeronautique which approved the Settle mark. Hence the Russians' flight could not be considered for the record.

French Cabinet Takes Tone Of Center Coalition

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 30—Forming a new French Cabinet which differs considerably from preceding governments, M. Edouard Daladier today began as Minister of Foreign Affairs the study of the formidable introductional problems confronting him.

Keeping only seven of the 18 ministers in the previous Chautemps Cabinet, Premier Daladier drew new members mostly from the Radicals and Moderates. Col. Jean Fabry, Minister of War, for instance, is an associate of M. André Tardieu. Likewise M. François Pietri, who becomes Minister of Finance and the Budget, was a member of M. Tardieu's last cabinet. The new government thus takes on a tone of loose Center coalition dominated by Radicals.

The personnel of the new Cabinet follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Edouard Daladier.

Minister of Justice, Eugene Penancier.

Minister of the Interior, Eugene Frot.

Minister of National Defense and War, Col. Jean Fabry.

Minister of Air, Pierre Cot.

Minister of Finance and the Budget, François Pietri.

Minister of Education, Emile Berthod.

Minister of Commerce, Jean Mistler.

Minister of Agriculture, Henri Queueille.

Minister of Public Works, Joseph Paganon.

Minister of Labor, Jean Valadier.

Minister of Colonies, Henri de Jouvenel.

Minister of Pensions, Hippolyte Ducos.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Paul Bernier.

Minister of Public Health, Emil Lisbonne.

Minister of Marine, Louis de Chappedelaine.

Minister of Merchant Marine, Guy Lachambre.

Paris 'Gas' Tax Protested

PARIS, Jan. 30, (AP)—Three hundred taxicab drivers protesting against new gasoline taxes invaded the Place de l'Opera early today. They sounded their horns furiously and tied up traffic. Police dispersed them after taking the numbers of those most active. Their licenses may be canceled.

Dollar Is Cut As Roosevelt Legalizes Act

Next Step Is Taking Over Federal Reserve Gold for Treasury

U. S. Enters New Era

First Slash of Old Unit Expected to Be to 60 Cents—World Effect Watched

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—As if fittingly to write into American history the birthday that the nation is celebrating, President Roosevelt today signed the dollar devaluation bill. The measure, eclipsing the emergency currency acts of last spring, stands at least paramount with the National Industrial Recovery Act among the legislative revolutions of this Administration.

The Chief Executive turned from gayly receiving anniversary greetings of a party of newspaper men to the formal scroll from Congress, and without ceremony put his fluent signature on the parchment. Immediately afterward, he began conferences with Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and a party of Treasury and Federal Reserve officials to carry out steps under the act which fundamentally alter the century-old American monetary structure.

First comes acquisition of the Federal Reserve System's $3,567,000,000 of gold by the Treasury. Although the yellow metal does not need to be transferred, physically, the mechanical job of rewriting the books of both Treasury and Federal Reserve is an elaborate task. Mr. Morgenthau arrived at the White House laden with legal orders.

Gold Now Nationalized

Henceforth, the nation's monetary gold is "nationalized." Such as is left in Federal Reserve vaults is simply earmarked to Treasury account. In return for its bullion and coin, the banks are to receive gold certificates which will serve as currency reserves. Orders for these certificates occasioned much of the work in preparing the change today.

This function being performed, the nation is approahcing the "gold bullion" standard. As far as man can foresee, the yellow metal will never again—unless another law is enacted—be used in general circulation, or for direct redemption of paper

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Ancestor Plant Seeds Are Found After 325,000,000 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 30—Seeds of the "ancestor plant," called "The Missing Link," in the plant world, have been found by Dr. C. A. Arnold, curator of fossil plants in the University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology, according to his announcement here. These seeds, turned up last summer in the coal region of Pennsylvania, have been identified as 325,000,000 years old. They bear evidence of a common parent type of plants, from which both modern seed-bearing and seedless plants evolved.

During a week-end trip in northern Pennsylvania, Dr. Arnold made his find among rocks dating from the Devonian period, about 30,000,000 years before the carboniferous period, when the great coal beds were deposited.

Plants having fern-like foliage were found in intimate association with the seeds. Dr. Arnold presumes the seeds belonged to this plant. The six seeds are about one-quarter inch long and inclosed in fibrous husk. Although pressed flat and "coaly," their size and shape are clearly revealed.

Near the seeds were found numerous large fish scales, an inch in diameter, Dr. Arnold said, and several primitive forerunners of the modern crustaceans and bivalves.

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Things Present

The Casual Day is called upon today to explain why one page of a certain international daily newspaper recommends attacking a head of lettuce with a knife (not in self-defense), and another page disdains the practice. Look for this feature on the Editorial page on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Educators will be interested in the overhauling of the schools in Manchoukuo. See article on the Progress in Education page.

After reading the illustrated article on the Home Building and Gardening page, a number of our subscribers will make thinks hum for carpenters.

The Word a Day on Tuesdays, beginning today, will have some interesting facts about surnames.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings another issue of our rotogravure magazine section. Look for articles by Salvador de Madariaga, C Delisle Burns, Violet Ker Seymer, and Anna Wilmarth Ickes.

Wednesday's regular features include the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page (with its article in the Etiquette in Daily Living series), Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another adventure with Mr. Scroggins, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Quebec Trains Halted By Mountainous Drifts

THREE RIVERS, Que., Jan. 30 (AP)—One of the worst storms in many years swept over Quebec's Gaspe Peninsula today and imprisoned two crack express trains in mountainous snowdrifts. A 50-mile an hour gale blew a driving snowstorm before it throughout the section.

A dispatch from Mons, Nova Scotia, said the main line of the Canadian National Railways was blocked when an eastbound freight left the tracks today near there. None of the crew was injured.

Modern Penology Declared Shaken In Gill Suspension

American Prison Association Official Strikes at Assailants

Future of Tests Found Sacrificed

Political Maneuvering and Mass Prejudice Blamed for Norfolk Colony Attacks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The whole edifice of modern American penology has been shaken by the suspension yesterday of Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the Norfolk prison colony, it was declared today by Mr. Edward R. Cass, secretary of the American Prison Association.

Massachusetts, which might have lighted the way in modern penology, has practically extinguished the light, sacrificing the future of experiments similar to that at Norfolk in other states, to political maneuvering and mass prejudice, Mr. Cass declared. The American Prison Association still indorses Mr. Gill, he added.

As liberal social workers and experts in modern penology regretfully focus their attention on the threatened collapse of the Norfolk experiment, the bureau of social hygiene in this city prepares to investigate the situation to ascertain whether their donations should be withdrawn.

Rockefeller Bureau

This bureau established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller has invested about $55,000 in the experiment, with the hope that at the end of a five years' test it might blaze a path for similar experiments, such as are now being conducted in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connnecticut.

The test period is but two and a half years along, and if it is threatened now by calumny and misrepresentation, it is highly probable that every effort will be made to withdraw the donations from the colony, a spokesman of the bureau said today.

Mr. Cass gave ample evidence that leaders in the field of social problems believe certain Massachusetts politicians are willing to sacrifice an experiment of universal and permanent value to satisfy some ephemeral and petty political ambition of their own.

The tremendous indignation evidenced among penologists far from Massachusetts by the suspension of Mr. Gill indicates clearly how sturdily he will be defended in his present difficulty and how readily he will be accepted by some other State if Massachusetts rejects him.

Statement by Cass

The exclusive statement of Mr. Cass to The Christian Science Monitor follows:

The progressive-minded prison people of the United States today have the highest regard for Mr. Gill. He is representative of the type of man with the education, background and viewpoint that we would like to see more of come into the prison field. It should not be lost sight of that the Norfolk prison colony was an experiment and naturally defects would develop. That is true of all new beginnings and the changing of old ways into new ways. Loose ends of the experiment might have been corrected but Mr. Gill is of the exploratory type and was anxious to give every part of his plan a liberal chance.

I certainly am for Mr. Gill and for what he did. I believe that he made a signal and worth-while demonstration at the Norfolk Prison Colony. Every political upset such as evidently has been the cause of Mr. Gill's suspension places a hurdle or barrier in the path of prison reform.

The American Prison Association has been heartily in accord with the experiment at Norfolk and holds Mr. Gill in high esteem. His suspension is a very regretable incident and gives the hard-boiled and reactionary prison official not familiar with the Norfolk plan a chance to say "I told you so."

Discourages Effort

Mr. Gill's suspension undoubtedly will result in the breaking down of this model prison colony. Prison reform authorities from all parts of the world have been watching developments at Norfolk. Not familiar with the politics involved at the prison, they are likely to be discouraged in their efforts to bring about similar improvements in their states.

It is likely to have an unfortunate and unhappy national reaction because moves to pattern prisons after Norfolk have been going on in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and several other states. It is indeed regrettable that weaknesses here and there in the plan, together with political maneuvering, resulted in Mr. Gill's suspension.

The tragedy of a thing like this because of politics or because of some relatively minor defect in the plan, is indeed an unhappy one just when experiment was beginning to mean something. I believe that the Norfolk plan has opened up the way for the demonstration of modern thought in penology with particular emphasis on the individual treatment of offenders which has been

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Honored

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Mrs. Anne Lindbergh

Anne Lindbergh First Woman to Get Hubbard Medal

National Geographic Society Bestows Honor for Air Accomplishments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—For her accomplishments as radio operator, aerial navigator and copilot, Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, has been awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal by the National Geographic Society, it was announced today.

Mrs. Lindbergh is the first woman to receive this medal which has been conferred on only nine men, including her husband, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, for geographic aerial achievements.

The others so honored were Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary and Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd for attainment at the North Pole; Capt. Robert A. Bartlett and Vilhjalmur Stefansson, for arctic exploration; Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews for explorations and discoveries in Central Asia; Captain Roald Amundsen, for North Pole explorations; Capt. Grove Karl Gilbert, for achievements in physiographic research; and Sir Ernest Shackleton, for explorations in the antarctic.

In 1932 the society presented its special gold medal to Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam for her solo transatlantic flight.

Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the society, explained that the honor was bestowed for Mrs. Lindbergh's tireless and skillful work during the aerial circumnavigation of the Atlantic by Colonel Lindbergh and her, last summer, and for similar activities during their flight in 1931 from Washington to Tokyo.

Although several women have flown the north Atlantic by plane, Mrs. Lindbergh is the only woman to have crossed the south Atlantic by air and is also the only woman to have crossed from America to Japan in this manner, Dr. Grosvenor said. During the last summer she traveled more than 29,000 miles in 198 flying hours as a copilot, with sole responsibility throughout the trip for radio communications, in which she has been ranked as an expert.

The presentation of the medal is to be made here at a date to be fixed later.

Insull Gets More Time

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Government of Greece today granted Samuel Insull Sr., fallen tsar of middle-western utilities, 10 more days' haven in this country from American authorities who seek to return him to Chicago for trial.

Christian Church Is Warned It Faces Its Gravest Crisis In Rising Nationalistic Egos

Communistic and Nationalistic Theories, Say Protestant Leaders, Force Same Issues as Were Met in Rationalism

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Christianity, which withstood the assaults of eighteenth-century rationalism so successfully that its boundaries have expanded more rapidly during the last century and a half than in any other similar length of time, today faces, in the rise of Communism and nationalism, the sharpest challenge in its history, according to a joint report by nine Protestant leaders.

The issues in the conflict that is being forced by communistic and nationalistic theories are essentially the same as those which rationalism precipitated, the report says. On one side is ranged "the assertion of man's centrality in creation and unbounded confidence in man's powers, both to know and to do"; the other side, it says, holds to "man's finiteness before the majesty and the mystery of the universe."

"The modern age has fostered a consciousness of unprecedented human autonomy and almost unlimited power," the report continues. "It fostered a grotesque self-importance and prevented comparison which might have induced more intelligent humility. But the modern mood, with all its presuppositions and pretensions, is disappearing under our eyes. A craving for authority is gnawing more and more at man's spirits."

Where Craving Is Met

This craving for authority is satisfied by the demand for allegiance which Communism and intense nationalism require, the report says.

"They do not invite participation, they command allegiance," it continues. "They declare finalities. They silence criticism. They demand sacrifice. They do not magnify the individual; they require his all in the service of the whole. From that complete self-giving they propose to build a new world for all mankind.

"The people are hungry for a Messiah and the demagogues know that in the modern world the Messianic rôle can be played more effectively by the national being, the totalitarian state of nationalism, than by anyone else. But the Christian knows that the triumph of that state will cast a terrible moral blight over the minds and souls of men.

"A world of national egos expanding in isolation is essentially an immoral world and sooner or later the god of war, incarnation of all immoralities, will take charge and conduct humanity to the arena in which these national egos, like bloated monsters, will put on a spectacle of the latest scientific technique in organizing mass slaughter."

Goal of Brotherhood

Calling for a Christian social program which will transfer the emphasis of society from acquisition to coöperation, the report continues:

"As between a competitive and a coöperative world order, every syllable of the Sermon on the Mount and every action of Christ pronounces for coöperation. The goal of human society is brotherhood. If Christianity really means the Brotherhood of Man, there lies ahead the great adventure of realizing that brotherhood in concrete reality, face to face with the harsh antagonisms of class, nation and race.

"This involves subordinating the acquisition of raw materials, manufacture and distribution to social aims and, so far as is called for in view of those aims, to social control. The horizon of those social aims, to social control. The horizon of those social aims is human on a world scale."

The report, issued as "The Christian Message for the World Today," was prepared by Mr. E. Stanely Jones, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Prof. Kenneth Scott Latourette, of the Yale divinity school; Mr. John A. MacKay, of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of the New York area; Prof. Basil Mathews, of Boston University; Mr. Francis P. Miller, chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation; Mr. William Paton, English secretary of the International Missionary Council; Mr. Henry P. Van Dusen, of Union Theological Seminary; Mr. Luther Allan Weigle, Dean of Yale divinity school; and Mr. A. L. Warnshuis, general secretary of the International Missionary Council, who served as chairman of the group.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Farley Testifies On Air Mail Contracts

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to reduce post office expenses. He pointed out that Congress had granted only $15,000,000 for overhead and, for this reason, the amount of money granted air lines for contracts had been reduced. He claimed that air mail rates had been lowered from 78½ cents per mile last May to a cost averaging 35 cents.

Correspondence Missing

Mr. J. J. Doran, Post Office Department Inspector, following Mr. Farley, testified that he had been unable to find original air mail and ocean mail correspondence to and from Mr. Brown. He said that he and his assistants have located 21 copies of miscellaneous correspondence, now with the committee. He stated that he did not know whether or not the copies represented official matter.

Senator Black, chairman of the committee, reading several letters to Mr. Doran, asked if he did not consider they related to official matters. Mr. Doran agreed that they appeared to, but admitted there was no evidence to prove that they were official.

Mr. James Maher, clerk in Mr. Farley's office, and file clerk in the office of former Postmaster-General Brown, was recalled to the stand to testify whether the papers offered by Mr. Farley were all that Mr. Brown had received or written. He declared they represented about one-quarter. Mr. Maher said that he was conversant with the amount of mail postmasters-general received and dispatched as he had been a file clerk under Mr. Hays and Mr. New.

Senator Austin asked if the destruction of personal files had been a customary practice when a postmaster-general was going out of office. Mr. Maher admitted it was, but added he had been instructed by Mr. Brown's secretary to destroy certain official files. He said that the papers presented by Mr. Farley were the official papers he had been told to destroy. He said that he suggested to Mr. Brown's secretary that "the papers might be of value to the next Administration." They related to ocean and air mail contracts.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	"The Music Mox,"	Five o'clock revue:	Skipyy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	soloist; chorus...	popular program.	Madison Ensemble.
5:30	The Singing Lady...	Tattered Man....	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes..	CBS dance music.	Dance music.....
6:00	Cowboy music.....	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Hollywood Highlights.	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; sports....	News; soloist.....	Local dance music.	CBS soloist; orch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	'Cheerio's Mosaics'	Local dance music.	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Book Review.....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	"The Banks and Better Municipal Credit"	"Billy Bachelor"..	Just Plain Bill....	"As I See It".....
7:30		After Dinner Revue	James Roosevelt..	Local dance music
7:45	Becker Dog Story....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	Crime Clues: Serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Columbians Orch..	Local dance music.
8:15	mystery story.....	chestra; soloist...	Edwin C. Hill.....	Master of Mystery
8:30	NBC talk series.....	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch..
8:45	"20th Century Ideas"	his orchestra....	Fray-Braggiotti ..	Rhythm Twins....
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	with Edgar Guest....	his orchestra.....	Alex. Woollcott....	Organ recital.....
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	George Jessell; so-	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch..	loists; orchestra..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Emergency talk.....	Cruise of the Seth	Casa Loma Or-	Ted Hanson and
10:15	Local dance music....	Parker; sketch...	chestra; soloists..	his orchestra....
10:30	Buccaneers Quartet...	Madam Sylvia....	Camera Man talk..	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	NBC soloist; orch..	Reports; news.....	Harlem Serenade:
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Local dance music	Negro music.....
11:15	Birthday Ball for	Birthday Ball for	Birthday Ball for	Birthday Ball for
11:30	President Roosevelt;	Pres. Roosevelt;	Pres. Roosevelt;	Pres. Roosevelt...
11:45	speakers; soloists; or.	soloists; orchs....	speakers; soloists	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WAAB, "In the Master's Music Room," recorded classical program.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," program of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature program.
2:30 WBZ, "What the Business World Looks for in the High School Graduate," Louis J. Fish, director, department commercial education.
3:00 WEEI, Del Castillo's Album of Famous Composers: organ.
3:30 WAAB, "Art Education," Boston School Committee talk.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics": concert orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Symphony Orchestra concert, Bruno Walter, conductor, from London.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music concert.
6:15 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers; vocal soloists.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis' Plans Go Askew," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; "A Day of Freedom," dramatic sketch.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; dance orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue: players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:30 WBZ, Egon Petri, Dutch concert pianist.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "The Public Works Program in General," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.
10:45 WAAB, Andre Kostelanetz Presents: soloists; mixed chorus; orchestra.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in drama which has been a conspicuous success in London. 8:30.

"10-MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). The sixth play of the American Theater Society's series is this famous thriller. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY—"Hi, Nellie!" with Paul Muni as a demoted managing editor in a story including plenty of both comedy and drama. Included in the cast are Ned Sparks and Glenda Farrell. Second feature is "Orient Express," with Ralph Morgan and Heather Angel. Paramount at 10:22 a. m., 1:14, 4:06, 6:59, 9:50. Fenway at 2:11, 4:48, 7:25, 10:02.

KEITH'S—"Beloved," with John Boles and Gloria Stuart singing songs by Victor Schertzinger. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Reviewed yesterday.

STATE—"Eskimo." A simple but powerful story showing the life of the Eskimo as it actually is. Good photography and direction. Filmed in the Arctic. 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35.

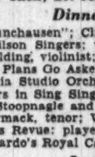
METROPOLITAN—"Crazy Quilt" revue, featuring Eleanor Powell, an exceptionally skillful tap dancer; Cardini with his remarkable card tricks; elaborate settings, costumes and dances; fair music. There is also a Bing Crosby comedy and a poor film based on a beauty contest. Revue at 11:12 a. m., 3:52, 6:56, 9:29. Reviewed yesterday.

MAJESTIC — "Queen Christina," with Greta Garbo. 2:30, 8:30.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Counsellor-at-Law," and Ginger Rogers in "Sitting Pretty"—a musical romance of a light hearted nature. 1, 4:02, 7:04, 10:06.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Newsreels; shorts; the Mills Brothers in a Screen Song; "Leningrad," scenic film; "Alpine Trails," in Magic Carpet series; other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Hockey



BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. New York Rangers. 8:30.

Music

FAELTEN SCHOOL—Piano recital by Jacqueline Camera. Open to the public. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert by Corinne Paine, soprano. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

SIGMUND SPAETH—Lecture on "The Art of Enjoying Music." Public Library. 8.

"THE CHAMPION"—Three-act comedy by Thomas Louden and A. E. Thomas, presented in the Repertory Theater for the benefit of the Joy Fund for children in the Boston City Hospital. 8:15.

BEACON HILL ASSOCIATION — Annual meeting at 3 Joy Street. Laurence Curtis will report on the Charles Street Preservation Fund and more effective street parking regulations. William Stanley Parker will speak on the application to Beacon Hill of the new city planning program. 8.

"FOREIGN DRAMA"—Lecture in "Russian Drama" series by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. Deals with Greek, Italian, Spanish, French, German, English and American plays in Russia. Harvard Hall, Room 6. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

MORNING MUSICALE—Maria Jeritza and Albert Spalding. Hotel Statler. 10:15 a. m.

FAELTEN SCHOOL—Students' recital. 12 noon. 30 Huntington Avenue.

Other Events

BERLITZ SCHOOL—Free lecture in Spanish, "Going Up the Amazon." Moving pictures. 140 Newbury Street. 4.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. George A. Wyeth speaks on "The American Dream: Once Upon a Time and Now." Music by the Twentieth Century Ensemble. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Illustrated Books," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Parents Urge School Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Failure of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to recommend a return to the full state aid to schools in his budget message was declared a major disappointment by the United Parents' Association in a letter to the Governor made public here yesterday. Parents, the letter declared, are more than willing to support the small increment of taxation needed to provide essentials for the proper education of their children.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather tonight and Wednesday, with slowly rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight about 10 to 15; decreasing west to southwest winds.

For all New England States: Fair with slowly rising temperature tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hoo: Fresh west backing to southwest winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	1	6	New Orleans	30	48
Bermuda	58	72	New York	6	16
Chicago	-2	4	Norfolk, Va.	12	22
Denver	26	52	Philadelphia	10	16
Helena, Mont.	28	44	St. Louis	6	14
Jacksonville,	30	56	St. Paul	0	0
Kansas City	6	10	San Francisco	48	54
Los Angeles	50	70	Washington	8	14
Miami, Fla.	54	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 30.
B—Maximum Jan. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:29 p. m., Wednesday 11:37 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

West to Air-Condition Cars

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—The challenge of the two new air-conditioned, streamlined trains soon to be put into service on western railroads has brought about a decision to air-condition all club cars, dining cars, lounge and observation cars now in use in the west. Announcement from the Western Association of Railway Executives indicates some 300 additional cars will be so equipped by next spring.

Nation Observes His Anniversary With Roosevelt

'Buddies of 1920' Join in Big Party at White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Even as other happy boys and men, President Roosevelt indulged today in a birthday party—but one that swelled into such national proportions as have few similar occasions.

More than 100,000 birthday greeting cards descended upon the White House. With mail and telegrams arriving by the basket load, presidential aides estimated the number of telegrams would total 150,000.

Bundles carrying all manner of gifts were stacked high in the executive office. Birthday cakes were on about every desk.

Smiling and touched by the expressions, Mr. Roosevelt went to his desk as usual and appeared in the best of health on his first birthday in the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt had arranged for his own party. It will, as usual, be with his "buddies" of the 1920 vice-presidential campaign and members of his personal staff.

For days "the gang" of 1920 has been planning, for the yearly party, but Mr. Roosevelt was informed by the torrent of greetings that the rest of the country was participating, too, and he arranged to send a word of personal thanks over the air tonight at 11:20 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

In the intimacy of the White House family quarters, Mrs. Roosevelt and the family set up today the big white cake with its 52 candles for the same old party the President has had for the last 13 years.

The hundreds of outside birthday parties, combining into a move of national significance, caught the ear of Mr. Roosevelt and brought a very personal appeal to him. A word from Mr. Henry L. Doherty of New York, that birthday balls are being held tonight in all corners of the country for the benefit of the infantile paralysis victims at the Warm Springs, Georgia, foundation, drew a quick response at the White House. It was at Warm Springs that Mr. Roosevelt celebrated his 51st birthday a year ago.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Dall hope to attend for a while the principal birthday ball being held here. Its festivities are expected to center around a cake more than four feet high.

Florida Negro Lynched

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—A band of men early today lynched Robert Johnson, Negro, held for investigation for an alleged attack on a white woman. Deputy Constable T. M. Graves reported he was kidnaped, beaten and then freed when the Negro, whom he was transferring from the city jail in charge of state authorities, was shot down.

Modern Penology Declared Shaken

(Continued from Page 1)

urged for decades but never had a real chance until it was possible to inaugurate the Norfolk colony.

It will be heartbreaking to the progressive-minded prison people of the world to hear of Mr. Gill's removal.

The American Prison Association would certainly like to do something to aid in getting Mr. Gill back. But what can one do in local political sabotage.

Norfolk Prison Colony Inquiry by Legislature Is Proposed in Bill

A proposal for a sweeping legislative investigation into conditions at Norfolk Prison Colony is the latest of a series of developments following closely the forced withdrawal of Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the institution.

This recommendation was contained in the provisions of a bill filed with the Clerk of the House today by Representative Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville, who made it clear that his action was no reflection upon the integrity of the Commissioner of Correction.

Representative Giroux made his suggestion in the wake of a strong wave of commendation from friends of Mr. Gill for the meritorious public service performed by him in the face of "unwarranted criticism."

Signatures of 16 prominent social organizers were attached to a letter received by the Monitor, today, piercing storm clouds of criticism against the prison authority with the pointed statement that Mr. Gill, "actuated by the highest motives of public service, has carried this important prison experiment through its most difficult stages to the point of its becoming one of the most significant achievements in dealing with criminal offenders."

Among those supporting the superintendent are Mr. Herbert C. Parson, former Commissioner of Probation, and Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston.

The statement declares, "While usual capacity is equal to the management of the typical prison, with its methods fully established, the realization of constructive departure from routine demands qualities of leadership and imagination. Mr. Gill has demonstrated these qualities.

"He is entitled to a treatment in which allegations of minor errors, even if established, are not so magnified as to outweigh valuable service."

Indignation over the turn of events at Norfolk is aroused in many other quarters. Former lecturers at the prison uphold the experiment in criminal rehabilitation and the management that has seen it through. One of them insisted that at the bottom of the trouble was the desire to put a machine politician in charge of the institution.

Mr. Gill's announcement of his withdrawal as active head of the institution, at the request of the Commissioner of Correction, confirmed the exclusive Monitor story run yesterday. He merely gives up the reins pending a report on Norfolk conditions by Mr. Francis X. Hurley, state auditor.

Released of his duties, Mr. Gill broke his long silence against critics by branding the attacks on him as unscrupulous and malicious.

His final statement was "My hands are no longer tied. The fight has only begun."

Wets Fear Sale of Booze On Sunday and to Minors

The Massachusetts legislative committee on legal affairs today heard a petition to prohibit the sale or delivery of alcoholic beverages on Sunday. Even a "wet" noted that "we have some duty to the growing youth of this country."

Others before the committee pointed out that it might be well to give the State and local licensing boards power to fix opening and closing hours on Sunday. Another urged absolute prohibition of liquor sales on Sundays. The committee then heard a bill prohibiting the admission of minors to premises where liquor is sold. "We've got to create temperance," declared the sponsor of the bill, "and protect minors or we will have prohibition back again."

Colorado CWA Unit Dropped

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, last night discharged the Colorado Civil Works Administrator, Mr. Herbert Fairall, and the entire Colorado Civil Works Commission.

Crime Gang Tsars Live Dual Rôles, Needham Declares

Prominence of 'Bosses' Obstacle in Halting Lawbreakers

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the State Police, last night urged the people of Massachusetts to "wake up"—then startled them into wakefulness by declaring that wealthy and respected gang overlords, "living next door to you and me," make it practically impossible to break up lawless organizations in Boston.

These tsars of the underworld, he told the Union Police School at the Boston Y. M. C. A., are not criminals in the usual sense of the word. They engage in legitimate business, he said, and give to charity, "but they are tied up with the gangs in a way which is very difficult to unravel."

Pleading for a greater appreciation of public responsibility, General Needham held that "if the people don't properly pay police, if they don't help them, if they don't back them up, they'll not deserve any better protection than they get."

Behind all the current crime, he said, are the gangs, whose connections are "astounding."

"If you could tell them—you know them and I know them, but we can't reveal it—," he advised the police students, "the public would be astonished. A great many of the ones behind these gangs are fellows with a good deal of money. They live out in Brookline or Newton, next door to you and me, and you can't tell them apart from anyone else."

Appearing also before the Legislative Committee on State Administration yesterday, General Needham advised that a state-operated police training school attended by students from all the municipal departments of the State is vitally needed.

Further describing crime conditions in the State, he said, "The only way to meet this situation is by preventing it before it happens by improving our police methods and our methods of apprehension."

"We've got to sell ourselves to the public," he continued, "until they give us money to properly equip ourselves so we will have an even chance with the criminal. Until we apprehend criminals three out of five times, instead of one out of 10 times, we will never accomplish the job that rests upon our shoulders, which is the protection of the public."

Harvard Takes Four Of Hitler Outcasts

Harvard's answer to the charge that nothing has been done at that institution to help ousted German educators who have suffered under the Hitler régime, is to point out four recent additions to the teaching staff.

The four men are Dr. Eugene Rosenstock, professor of applied law at the University of Breslau, appointed visiting lecturer in government; Dr. Robert Ulich, noted German educator, removed from the Higher Technical School of Dresden as professor of philosophy, who becomes visiting lecturer on comparative education; Dr. Hugh Leichtentritt, famed authority on music, driven from his post as teacher in a Berlin conservatory, who becomes lecturer on music for the first half of this year; and Mr. Wolfgang Kraus, formerly lecturer in government at the University of Frankfort, who comes to Harvard in the same capacity.

These men, all leaders in their field, come to Cambridge as regular members of the staff receiving pay accordingly, from funds regularly established for importing valuable lecturers. They are not treated as cast-offs picked up by a kind hearted institution.

People Are Warned To Take Better Care Of Their Own Funds

Personal money management is as much a matter of protection against fraud as anything else, according to Mr. Kenneth B. Backman, who delivered the final lecture, last night, in the course given by the State Department of Education, at the Old South Meeting House.

Reviewing the previous lectures Mr. Backman pointed out that the public must guard its purse particularly against financial fraud, and warned against dishonest schemes as worked in some of the jewelry auctions, furniture clubs and suit clubs, insurance by mail, offered by firms not qualified by the insurance commissioner to do business in the State.

The Boston Better Business Bureau, of which Mr. Backman is manager, is continually impressed by the gullibility of people who take their troubles to the office of that organization, which provides without charge information about the promoters of whatever enterprises are the subject of inquiry.

He commended the work which Miss Florence Barnard has accomplished throughout the Brookline public schools, where a course in personal money management has become a part of the curriculum.

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161 were $50

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553 were $95
635 were $85
879 were $75
626 were $70
591 were $65

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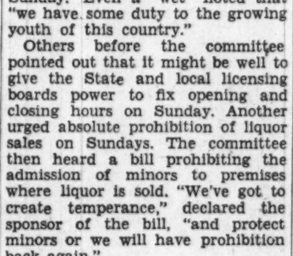

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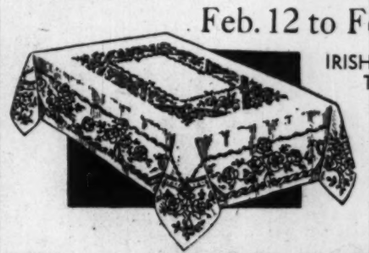

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Mills Declares New Deal Is Making Government One Of Men Rather Than Laws

Senate and House Leaders See in Kansas Speech, Former Secretary's Bid for Republican Nomination—Praises the NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30—Republicans from all over Kansas assembled yesterday for the celebration by the Kansas Day Club of the seventy-third anniversary of the State with the customary exchange of political opinion.

During the afternoon the Kansas Republican Women's Club was addressed by Miss Sybil Holmes of Boston, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts and president of the Massachusetts Republican Women's Club.

The principal speaker on the banquet program was Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, whose discussion of national politics from the Republican viewpoint was received with enthusiasm by the party leaders of the State.

In decisions on the great issues now taking shape, Mr. Mills declared, the Republican Party has an "immense" responsibility. The party, which for all but 17 years of nearly three-quarters of a century has governed the nation, he held, "surely has the vigor and constructive ability to develop a program based on time-tested principles to meet new conditions of the day."

The immediate function of the minority or opposition party now, he held, "is to see that all important policies are subjected to such scrutiny, discussion and consideration as will permit the people to form a just appreciation of their wisdom and desirability."

Should Stand Test

Mere partisan obstruction, he admitted, would be "intolerable," but, he held, it is the duty of the minority to insist that important measures shall not be adopted until they have been subjected to the tests of critical analysis and open discussion, "unhampered by intimidation of any kind."

Noting that "any infraction or suspension of the fundamental law is a challenge to popular sovereignty," Mr. Mills struck out directly at the Democratic recovery program.

"If," he said, "the Congress and the President, by a mere declaration of an emergency, can in effect suspend the limitations of the fundamental law, it must be apparent that constitutional government as understood throughout our history ceases to exist, and that the Federal Government may be transformed overnight from a government of limited powers to one of unlimited authority over the life of every individual citizen.

"Not only have we witnessed what I believe is an unconstitutional attempt to extend the powers of Federal Government beyond the limits contemplated by the basic law, but the exercise of the enormously expanded authority has been vested in the hands of a single individual, so that the citizen is deprived not only of the protection of the fundamental law but is subjected to arbitrary executive action freed from the restrictions of legislative control.

Government of Men, Not Laws

"The abdication by the Congress and the delegation of powers to the Executive are in effect creating a government of men without any practical limitations of law."

The system of NRA codes Mr. Mills termed an attempt "to establish detailed bureaucratic control over all business and industry, . . . and over the economic activities of the individual citizen."

This program, he said, violates the letter and spirit of the Constitution, abolishes the sovereignties of the states, and "makes of a government of limited powers one of unlimited authority over the lives of us all."

A planned economy such as is contemplated by the Administration, Mr. Mills said, cannot be carried out unless the central Government be vested with complete and arbitrary authority over the actions of individuals and the right to regiment them. The Republican Party, he held, should "resist to the utmost" any effort to make a regimented economy a permanent feature of the Nation's life.

Senate Leader Asserts Mills Speech Is Bid For Republican Nomination

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader said in a formal statement today the Topeka address of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Hoover Secretary of the Treasury, was "notable in that it indicates his candidacy for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket and the platform upon which he expects to run."

This unusually direct assertion featured a day of Capitol cloakroom discussion of the Mills speech and its political significance.

While condemning administration proposals, Senator Robinson said Mr. Mills made only "one constructive proposal"—tariff reform—and in doing so repudiated the tenets for which Mr. Mills had stood "throughout a long political career."

Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, House Democratic leader, said:

"It is rather pleasing that Mr. Mills now concurs with the policy of the Democratic Party as far as developing foreign markets for our surplus products.

"While Mr. Mills was a member of the House, and a leader in the last Republican Administration as cabinet member, he took the contrary view.

"The policy of the Republican Party was to raise tariff so high that our foreign markets were destroyed to a large extent. I understand Mr. Mills thinks the NRA is a good thing."

Fertilizer Rates Reduced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered freight rates on fertilizer thoroughout most of the country to be fixed on a basis of 22½ per cent of first class freight rates. This, in effect, is a reduction in rates.

The Scots Began It, and Now Look

Courtesy of German Tourist Office to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bavarian Schoolboys Fond of Curling

These Rosy-Cheeked Lads of Zwiesel in Lower Bavaria Shout "Stock-Heil" in a Rousing Cheer Just Before Beginning Their Game on the Smooth Ice of the Pond Behind Them.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and curling, although known here as "Eisschiessen," is as popular on the ice of Bavaria as it is in Scotland.

One of the oldest of winter sports, it has been enthusiastically revived in the Bavarian Forest during the past few years. Wherever a pond freezes over there, a crowd of villagers, young and old, meet daily to measure their skill at the game. German curling is generally played between two teams of four a side, each being known by the old Bavarian dialect name of "Moarschaft." As in skittles or bowls, the game looks much easier than it is, so that it is often difficult for the uninitiated onlooker to appreciate the excitement when the measuring rod has to be called in to decide between the throws of close rivals.

Motor Liability Insurance Is at Turn in Massachusetts

Critics Admit That Abuse of Law Lies in Its Administration Rather Than Tssence and Are Ready to Work to Remedy This

Compulsory automobile insurance, political football and source of agitation over rates and administration since its start in 1927, is coming into its own.

Not since the inception of the law has the camp of its attackers looked so deserted. Even certain insurance interests, most outspoken objectors to compulsory insurance in the past, are going over to the ranks of its backers.

Reason—the uncovering of corrupt practices in the courts turning public condemnation away from the law itself to the application of the law.

Not only are large insurance interests getting behind compulsory insurance, the "great experiment" as it was called in 1927, but they are now lifting their voices along with others in an organized drive to make the Massachusetts "experiment" the envy and aim of every other state in the country.

High rates, failing insurance companies and jammed court rooms have focused the public eye in the past on the ills of a system inspiring ridicule and denunciation from within and without the State. But recent eye-opening investigations, financed by insurance companies themselves, uphold those who claim that compulsory insurance is all right in itself but considerably wrong in its administration.

Thus comes the shift from the ranks of those who would do away with the law into the ranks of those who would build up the system to fulfill its promises of protection and justice to the highway user.

Disbarment of 16 attorneys in the last year for "fake" claims convince state officials more than ever that the fundamental weakness of the insurance system is a mushroom of "rackets."

Neither has politics overlooked the insurance experiment as a chance to throw discredit on the names of those charged with its administration. Courts were and are congested with increasing litigations. Just now there are some 55,000 Superior Court jury trials and 8900 jury-waived trials awaiting action. As one state authority put it:

"Our Massachusetts racketeers have been so resourceful in thinking up ways and means of defrauding insurance companies that they must have graduated with high honors from the college of criminology."

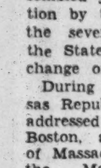
Insurance interests fired the first shot today in the campaign to build up compulsory insurance into a worthy system. Mr. M. J. Bonia, of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, speaking to Rotarians in Springfield, instead of decrying the law, asked further means of effecting its improvement.

To this end, he said, "there is one outstanding successful method—to give as much publicity and prominence as possible to the ills that cry out for improvement, thus giving to the public complete information of the seriousness of the situation and the action necessary to correct it."

"Litigation has increased, it is true. The year before compulsory insurance, there were 25,351 persons injured on Massachusetts highways. In 1933 there were 40,943—an increase of 61.5 per cent despite only an 11 per cent rise in car registrations. Damage claims have increased proportionately. Call them exaggerated claims, if you will, but I think the proper term is racketeering."

What does this mean to the taxpayer? Something like $500 per Superior Court trial compared to $50 per District Court trial, he explained. But it takes more than three years on average to get a Superior Court verdict while the District Court justice is secured with little or no delay.

Despite this holdup, plaintiffs appear to prefer the more expensive way (to the taxpayer). They seem to think the verdict will be more surely in their favor. It is here that jury fixing has been uncovered.



Life Goes Along

AT YOUR OWN SWEET PACE IN CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

WE HAVE given a lot of care and consideration to making Chalfonte-Haddon Hall the expression of *all* our friends.

Whether you come for the squash, the horseback riding and golf, the dances and entertainments; or whether *rest, beautiful rest,* is your one objective, here you'll find inspiration for both, along with an abundance of inspired food and deep, seaside sleep. So come down soon and let us show you pleasant relaxation.

Christian Science church in our block

MODERATE DAILY RATES NOW IN EFFECT

Per person (2 in a room, with bath)

In CHALFONTE . . $5.50 to $8.50

In HADDON HALL . $6.50 to $10

Meals included. Also European Plan.

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall

ATLANTIC CITY

Leeds and Lippincott Company

Mellow... Smooth

Equally delicious for breakfast, luncheon, dinner, or late entertaining . . . this fragrant hot drink made from top-grade Brazilian and Colombian coffee-beans . . . caffeine 97% removed. Get it from your grocer. Or send 15c for generous sample. Please use coupon. (Only one sample to a family.)

Kellogg's **KAFFEE-HAG**

(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (39) M 1.30

M.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Boston Snapshots

Kipling and Peace—The audience in Jordan Hall the other day were carried by Hugh Mackaness's reading of Kipling poems, to India, where British soldiers marched and sang before them. Before beginning his readings, Mr. Mackaness drew attention to Kipling's constant advocacy of peace, and his belief that some form of armed protection through the British Commonwealth of Nations was essential to the preservation of peace.

Among the Kipling poems selected were several which are not so well known, such as the lovely "Ripple Song." Sensitive, to a rare degree, to the shape and color of words and to the cadence and rhyming pattern used by the author, Mr. Mackaness also read John Masefield's "The Everlasting Mercy."

The program next Saturday morning will be the last until the readings are resumed in March.

* * *

Deserted Village—Reminiscent of Goldsmith's famous poem was the scene which met our eyes on emerging from the subway at the Park Street entrance last night. The clock in Park Street Church seemed to be hurrying through the process of striking eight. News vendors were hidden inside the swinging doors of the station. Looking down the broad walk toward the Boylston Street entrance only two scurrying pedestrians could be seen, and parked on the side of Tremont Street were only two cars. Glancing up at the Edison Building we thought of the radio waves hurrying through the icy air for the entertainment of thousands of cozy fireside parties at home.

* * *

For Four Thousand Years—"China has presented a continuous civilization since the golden ages of Babylon, Assyria and Egypt," said Kendric N. Marshall of Harvard in a lecture before the Boston Ethical Society last night. "Before the Greek City States were thought of the villages of China developed the communal family groups which are the basis of Chinese civilization, and the wonderfully rich Chinese language used today was already perfected."

Within the space of one generation, said the lecturer, who has taught for some years at the Lignan and Sun Yat-sen universities, the 450,000,000 people of China are passing through the stages of industrial, moral, social and political evolution which have occupied the western nations for the last two centuries. Whether the introduction of western ideas is beneficial to the great country in many respects, the speaker could not say. Hitherto, he said, political corruption as it is known in the West has been unknown in China.

Digressing for a few minutes from his subject, he asserted that under the ancient ethical system of China it would be unthinkable that a faithful and efficient public servant, such as he believed Howard B. Gill to be, could be removed from office by any group of politicians.

* * *

Frosty Whiskers—There was a smile on the face of the driver of the rubber-tired dog sled when we saw him again outside the State Theater yesterday. Passers-by were hastening, with rosy cheeks and chilled noses, to the nearest warm spot, but he and his five dogs were perfectly happy. Beneath the little icicles hanging from their whiskers the dogs smiled too, as if the balmy airs of spring were blowing in their northern homes.

* * *

Removed the Film—Like the faces of human children, paintings cannot be appreciated in their full beauty if they are covered by a layer of dirt. Thanks to the careful cleaning operations of Alfred E. Lowe, some paintings in the Art Museum are being revealed in all their original colors.

Many visitors to the galleries are struck by the fact that they had never before noticed a fine Venetian scene, painted by Francesco Guardi. They are also puzzled by a small square patch of dark brown varnish on the upper part of the painting.

This picture is one that has just been restored by Mr. Lowe. The work of removing the dull film from its surface took almost a month. The small dark square is a part of the canvas which was left untouched, for the time being, to demonstrate the value of the cleaning process.

* * *

Pictures for Mary—The dressing room used by Mary Pickford last week was most comfortably furnished, but we were particularly struck by three New England pictures, done in reddish Conte crayon. On inquiry we learned that the furniture had been specially procured for her visit and that the pictures were drawn for her by Laurence O'Toole, an artist on the staff of the Metropolitan Theater. Since Miss Pickford loves New England, but was unable to see much of it because of her six appearances each day, Mr. O'Toole decided to bring some of it to her in this way.

Local CWA Heads Plan New Projects

Massachusetts CWA heads today began plans to keep men at work after Feb. 15. Orders to this effect were sent out yesterday to local heads by Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the state Civil Works Board, because, it was said, of his confidence that congressional appropriations will be forthcoming.

Mr. Bartlett also asked Mr. Harry Hopkins, federal CWA administrator, to increase the Massachusetts quota so that if the program is extended as hoped, thousands of deserving persons can receive jobs. About 134,000 now are employed on CWA projects in the State.

In a letter yesterday to Mr. Hopkins Mr. Bartlett asked that some scheme be devised so that "unemployed persons will feel better satisfied with the result."

Wines in White House But No Hard Liquors, Mrs. Roosevelt Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Simple American wines, but no distilled liquor, may find their way to the White House table when they become legal in the District of Columbia, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced today.

Her statement of policy issued at her press conference today states "By Feb. 15 it will become legal in the District of Columbia to serve wines. No distilled liquor will at any time be served in the White House. There will be no fixed rule as to the serving of wines, but when served there will be of course simple wines preference being given to American wines."

Dollar's Cut When Roosevelt Signs Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

money. Instead, gold's monetary uses will be limited to the righting of international balances.

The second formal step before President Roosevelt, once he has taken title to the gold, is devaluation of the dollar. This may follow speedily on the heels of the first act—is expected to do so—but again Executive orders must be prepared and the legal formalities arranged.

Sixty-Cent Dollar Expected

The President cannot cut the dollar less than 40 per cent of its old statute—60 cents—by reduction of the gold content. But he has a range between 50 and 60 cents. He is expected to cut first to 60 cents, leaving open the possibility of further cuts within his margin of fluctuation.

Once devaluation has occurred the Federal Reserve and Treasury gold—totaling about $4,000,000,000—will increase in value in proportion to the devaluation. A profit of about $2,667,000,000 is expected, which the Treasury can capture. Out of this windfall, $2,000,000,000 can be used to control the dollar's foreign exchange value. Impounding of this mark-up is the third step in the sequence started with the President's signature today.

FLORIDA

ORANGES and GRAPEFRUIT

The Choicest of the Day's Run

TEMPLES, PINEAPPLES, KINGS, VALENCIAS

carefully selected and packed for our "direct to consumer" trade. Full size box contains bushel and three-fifths.

PRICES	BOX	HALF BOX
TEMPLES	$5.00	$2.75
PINEAPPLES	4.50	2.50
KINGS	5.50	3.00
VALENCIA (in season)	5.00	2.75
GRAPEFRUIT	4.50	2.50

Inclose with order check or money order; express collect.

R. W. Stults, Winter Park, Fla.

VERIFICATION of PASS BOOKS

Starts February 15

FRANKLIN Savings Bank

6 Park Sq., Boston

Interest Begins Feb. 1

From our own Hall of Fame

Most businesses boast of the famous people who use their products. We have our share of famous and wealthy customers. But the people we are proudest of serving are in the millions of homes where money and fame are limited.

Our boast is of the customers who work and save, and manage to serve meals as good and as nourishing as the meals enjoyed by their wealthier neighbors. We're more than proud that we have helped the average American family to get the food it needs at prices it can afford to pay.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIALTIES for Daily Use

See your S-W Dealer for these and many others

S-W OPEX POLISH
Cleans, polishes and waxes your car in one operation.

S-W OPEX WAX
Auto wax in handy tube.

S-W POLISH-OL
Furniture polish that dries dust-free.

Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for free book containing 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Rangers Face Boston Bruins At the Garden

Capacity House May Be on Hand to See Shore's Hockey Return

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		N. Y. Rangers
Siebert, lw		rw, W. Cook
Barry, c		c, Boucher
Oliver, rw		lw, F. Cook
Wilcox, ld		rd, Seibert
Shore, rd		ld, Johnson
Thompson, g		g, Aitkenhead

Boston spares—Stewart, Lamb, Beattie, O'Neil, Patterson, Gross, Clapper, Smith. Lane. Rangers spares—Murdoch, Keeling, Dillon, Ripley, Dutkowski, Osmundson, Heller, Brennan.

Although the New York Rangers visit the Boston Garden tonight to face the Boston Bruins in a National Hockey League game, the important feature is the return to active service of Eddie Shore. The Bruin star ended a 16-game suspension Sunday night in New York and tonight he makes his first home appearance since the unfortunate affair in which Ace Bailey, Toronto player, was injured.

Chances to make a playoff position apparently rest entirely upon Shore as far as the Bruins are concerned. It has been just as much as admitted that the locals are a one-man team and that he is the one man. Since his suspension the record of his team mates has been four victories, three ties and nine defeats, or only 11 earned points out of a possible 32.

Because the team is so far behind at present in the American group race, it will take almost herculean efforts, even with Shore, for the Bruins to regain lost ground. Going into tonight's game the locals trail Rangers by 6½ games, Detroit by 6 games, and Chicago by 5½. These deficits must be made up with only 18 games remaining to play.

Unquestionably Shore will receive the greatest reception a single hockey player has ever enjoyed on Boston ice. The probable attendance figures are speculative, of course, with a capacity house of nearly 16,000 not to be unexpected. The majority of the gathering will be there to welcome him back to action, while many others will be attracted by curiosity. A few, because they understand the house will be sold out, now seek tickets.

Since Hitchman will not play tonight Manager Art Ross has taken up Myles Lane from the Cubs again to fill the gap. The Bruin defense will show an entirely different personnel than that which played against Detroit here last week. Shore was suspended at that time and now returns with Archie Wilcox and Myles Lane, new men. Clapper probably will alternate between the defense and right wing.

Rangers in their own right are colorful and alluring to the knowing hockey fan. Their roster teems with brilliancy from their manager down. The Cook brothers, Frank Boucher, Ching Johnson and Murray Murdoch, are known the circuit over. Their failure to start fast this season caused many dire predictions that the famed world champions had passed their peak. Now, however, Rangers have vaulted into the American group lead and are playing the best hockey in either group.

★ ★ ★

While the return of Shore gladdens many Bruin fans, the exit of the veteran, Fred L. Hitchman, will bring back fond memories to the early-day followers of the old Bruins. "Hitch" has been named manager of the Bruin Cubs.

★ ★ ★

Hitchman is the oldest player in point of service for the Bruins. He was purchased from Ottawa early in January of 1925 and played his first game for the team against Canadiens, Jan. 10, at Montreal, the Bruins winning, 3 to 2, and ending an 11-game losing streak. He made his first Boston appearance Monday, Jan. 12, scoring one of the two goals made by the team in losing to Hamilton Tigers, 4 to 2.

★ ★ ★

As a hockey player Hitchman never developed until coming to Boston. He played as understudy and spare to George Boucher and King Clancy of the Senators and since both of these players were excelling, Hitch had little opportunity. Soon after arriving here he became the mainstay of the local defense and no player ever gave more than did Hitchman. Had he taken the team opposition a little less seriously, he might have saved up many more years of active hockey for himself, but he never conserved when his efforts were needed.

★ ★ ★

An interesting comparison between Hitchman and Shore could be made. No question exists about Shore being a greater hockey player than Hitch; but the latter takes one honor from the brilliancy of Shore and that is that Shore has never experienced the day when he could hold a candle to Hitchman on purely defensive ability. All-around play and offensively Shore dwarfs Hitchman, but the latter out-guessed, punished and checked with a lengthy sweeping stick more opposing attacks than any other Boston defenseman. If the truth were admitted, Hitchman wore himself out covering up defensively when Shore and Owen were continually rushing and leaving the defense uncovered. With more color and evidently more "bad-man" traits, Hitch might have rated super-star classification.

★ ★ ★

Manager Art Ross has intimated that he may not let Shore play in the next games in Detroit, Ottawa or Toronto. Since these clubs were on record as advocating further suspension for the Bruin star, Manager Ross does not believe they are entitled to view him playing in their hockey rinks.

Vines-Tilden Play 44-Game Second Set

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Jan. 30

BIG BILL TILDEN and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. played one of the longest tennis sets on record in a four-hour match which ended after midnight today with Vines the victor, 6—0, 21—23, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Tennis fans here said the 44-game second set bettered the previous best marathon of big-time tennis by four games.

This was the eleventh match of a duel between the old master and the newest tennis pro. Vines has won seven.

New York Wins, 4 to 2, In Intercity Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The annual intercity racquets doubles match between New York and Philadelphia, at the New York Racquet & Tennis Club on Saturday, was won by New York, 4 matches to 2. But though they won, the victory of Edward M. Edwards and Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia over the perennial national champions, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, really furnished the sensation of the meet. This went to five games, with extra points required in the final game. The score was 15—8, 14—17, 15—12, 11—15, 17—15. But the balance of the local team proved too strong for the visitors, and lost only one other match. The summary:

Edward M. Edwards and Stanley Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, 15—8, 14—17, 15—12, 11—15, 17—15.

Huntington D. Sheldon and Herbert N. Rawlins, New York, defeated William C. Wright and Warren Ingersoll, 13—18, 7—15, 15—12, 15—7, 17—14.

J. R. Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbride, New York, defeated Daniel Newhall and Robert F. Holden, 15—7, 15—8, 15—10.

J. W. Brooks and A. L. Corey, New York, defeated C. Joseph Dexter and Richard Ehret, 10—15, 15—9, 15—8, 15—8.

W. Potter Wear and C. Francis Gummey Jr., Philadelphia, defeated W. K. Laughlin and L. F. Bishop Jr., 12—15, 15—10, 15—7, 15—9.

Reginald Fincke Jr. and C. C. Pell Jr., New York, defeated Perry E. Hall and Russell Thayer, 15—3, 15—3, 15—2.

College Hockey Result

M. I. T. 2, New Hampshire 0.

City Athletic Club Wins The Class C Title

Takes Metropolitan Squash Tennis Team Honors for Second Year

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Final Standing

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
City Athletic Club	10	1	44	11	.909
Yale Club	9	2	44	11	.818
Crescent A.-H. C.	9	2	43	12	.818
Columbia U. C.	8	3	38	17	.727
New York A. C.	8	3	35	20	.727
Harvard Club	6	5	35	20	.545
Princeton Club	6	5	26	29	.545
Short Hills Club	4	7	19	36	.364
Squash Club	3	8	20	35	.273
Essex Club	2	9	13	42	.182
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	10	7	48	.091
Bayside Tennis Club	0	11	6	49	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—For the second year in succession, City Athletic Club won the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship, yesterday when the final round of the 1933-34 series was played. Last year, there were two groups, and a playoff was held, but a combination of both this year made this unecessary.

Though most of last year's team was promoted to Class B, Frank Ward, coach at City Athletic Club, developed enough young talent to win once more. Two of the regulars and one of the substitutes never played before this season, yet they lost only one match.

In the final round, City Athletic Club scored a clean sweep over Bayside Tennis Club, on its home courts. Yale Club and Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, who were only one round behind the champions, also made clean sweeps, Yale Club winning from Squash Club by default; while the New Moon team won all five matches from Essex Club of Newark, on the Crescent courts.

The other winners were Columbia University Club, clean sweep winner over Elizabeth Town & Country Club; New York Athletic Club, which took the odd match, 3-to-2, from Harvard Club on the Winged Foot courts; and Princeton Club, also a 3-to-2 victor, over Short Hills Club. Under the regulations, all out of town clubs played all their matches in New York. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Championship—Final Round

City A. C. 5, Bayside T. C. 0

D. H. Finck, City, defeated L. C. Martin, 15—7, 15—2.

Charles Pechheimer Jr., City, defeated Robert Reeve Jr., 12—15, 15—13, 15—11.

D. B. Fluegelman, City, won from J. J. Sykes, by default.

E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated J. I. Tyler, 15—8, 15—6.

S. A. Tanburn, City, defeated Joseph Washburne, 15—3, 15—3.

Crescent A.-H. C. 5, Essex Club 0.

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 15—5, 15—6.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated Carl Good, 7—15, 15—11, 15—9.

W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated R. H. Berry, 17—14, 4—15, 15—12.

J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, defeated F. C. Vehslage, 10—15, 15—11, 15—12.

W. H. Dunkak, Crescent, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—6, 15—7.

Columbia U. C. 5, Elizabeth T. & C. C. 0

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated Pitser Miller, 15—7, 17—18, 15—8.

W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., defeated F. L. McCarthy, 15—4, 15—1.

Arthur Douglas, Columbia U. C., defeated D. E. Dimock, 15—6, 12—15, 15—11.

E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated Donald Smith, 15—8, 15—11.

F. J. Podesta, Columbia U. C., defeated G. H. Froelich, 15—1, 15—9.

New York A. C. 3, Harvard Club 2

J. J. Lordi, New York, defeated Joseph Larocque, 15—10, 16—17, 15—1.

Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated Walter Oertly, 10—15, 18—15, 15—8.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated J. O. Hobson, 15—10, 6—15, 15—12.

Ernest McLoughlin Jr., New York, defeated E. V. Otis, 15—7, 8—15, 17—14.

S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated O. D. Wells, 18—14, 15—3.

Princeton Club 3, Short Hills Club 2

J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated E. P. Field Jr., 5—15, 18—14, 15—9.

C. G. Hurd, Short Hills, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 15—8, 17—14.

F. P. Stevenson, Short Hills, defeated R. B. Hollander, 16—18, 15—5, 15—4.

Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, defeated E. M. Douglas, 15—7, 18—15.

D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated Brevoort Stout, 15—1, 15—2.

Jack White's Duck Pin Record Is Recognized

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Paul Glickstein, acting secretary of the New Haven Duck Pin Association, was notified today that the recent performance of Jack White, who rolled 990 in seven games, has been recognized by the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress as an official world mark.

In confirming the new record, George L. Isemann, secretary of the National Congress, said in a letter to Glickstein that the New Haven bowler "complied with all the requirements as shown by the foul line judge and the spectators present."

The new mark exceeded by 17 pins the former record held jointly by White and Jack Neils of Torrington.

Carl Dann's 70 Wins Medal

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Jan. 30 (AP)—Bolstered by two birdies, Carl M. Dann Jr. of Orlando Fla., nosed out par by two strokes yesterday for a 70 and medal honors in the national championship of golf club champions. On no less than six holes, the defending champion had 3s. His chips and putts were rolling with deadly accuracy and his drives were usually well within range. A victory this year would be his third, and give him permanent possession of the Walter J. Travis Cup. Pushing close on Durand's heels was a trio of dangerous contenders—Howard Tryon of Elmira, N. Y., Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., and W. I. Drysdale of St. Augustine. Each had a 74. Harper, who walked away Sunday with honors in the Florida east coast championship, could not make his putter behave yesterday.

Hockey Youth Scores 13 Goals

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Jan. 30 (AP)—The feat of 13-year-old Frankie Parker in scoring all his team's goals in a 13-to-0 hockey victory for the Port Arthur MacDonald Cartiers over the Fort William Rinky Dinks yesterday had hockey historians busily thumbing record books to find a parallel. They didn't find a better record but they did discover that scoring is a habit with the youngster. In seven league and two exhibition matches this year he has netted the puck 71 times for an average of better than six goals a game.

St. Patrick's College Wins

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Quebec, Jan. 29 (Canadian Press)—St. Patrick's College of Ottawa yesterday won the first annual Canadian intercollegiate skiing championships. The team scored victories Saturday and Sunday in the cross-country, jumping, combined and figure skating events. Ed Connelly of Queen's University, Kingston, took the slalom and downhill races.

Carol Hotchkiss Wins

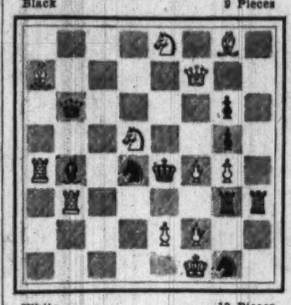
PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 30 (AP)—Carol Hotchkiss of New Haven, Conn., won yesterday's special event of the Silver Foils, women's golfing society at the Mid-Pines Club course. Although her net 18-hole score of 112—22—90 was bettered by Nancy Safford, Miss Hotchkiss won with a best selected 12-hole score of 49. Miss Safford's net 18-hole score was 111—22—89.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1587
First Publication
By A. Kish

Black 9 Pieces

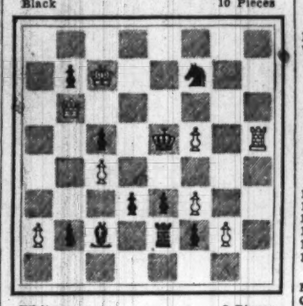


White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Another high-grade original by the well-known New York composer)

Problem No. 1588
By A. C. Challenger

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Chosen by solvers as the "most interesting" in the October solving contest of the Social Chess Quarterly, and reported by the judge, Brian Harley, as one of the main stumblingblocks.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1585. Kt-B8

No. 1586.

1.	B-R4	KxR
2.	Q-KB4ch	
1.	———	P-Kt4
2.	K-Kt2	
1.	———	KtxB
2.	Kt-Q3ch	

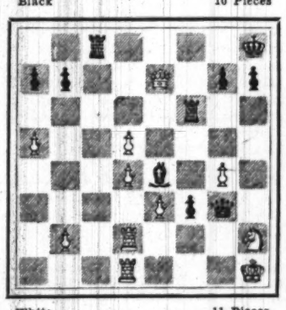
End-Game No. 184. Black wins: 1 BxKt (Black), QxB; 2 Q-Kt4ch, K-R; 3 Q-R5ch, etc. If 1 . . . KxB; 2 Q-B3ch, K-Kt4; 3 Q-Kt3ch, K-R3; 4 Q-R3ch, K-Kt2; 5 Q-R7ch, K-B3; 6 Q-R4ch, etc.

End-Games

This marks the end to a fine combination in the Salwe-Rubinstein game at Lodz, 1907. Rubinstein wins in a few moves.

End-Game No. 185

Black 10 Pieces



White Black to play and win

Several readers point out a second solution: Kt-B2, in Mr. Boardman's original, No. 1583. This, to quote one, spoils a very fine problem.

Notes

Growing chess interest in northern Illinois is evidenced by the Fox River Valley Chess and Checker League, organized by W. H. Fay of Elgin last fall, with the following members: Elgin, Aurora, Hinckley, Joliet and Batavia, with Sycamore and Dekolb entering for checkers only. The fall season was won by Aurora with seven straight match victories. Should the winner of the spring season, which begins the last week of January, be a team other than Aurora, the two will play off for the championship. Already teams from Belvidere, Oak Park and Cicero have indicated a desire to take part in the 1934 fall season.

Without any question, the most interesting chess event of recent months was the Flohr-Botwinnik match, details of which have just percolated from Soviet Russia. Flohr won the first game, the score of which appeared in this column two weeks ago. The next five games were drawn, not uneventfully, though it is this writer's feeling after playing them over that the Russian had a slight advantage in most of them. Then Flohr won the sixth game, in 69 moves. Botwinnik's Indian Defense left him with a backward QP. He entered the ending with two knights against two bishops, and, as in the first game, was unable to stave off ultimate defeat.

At this point the scene shifts from Moscow to Leningrad. The seventh and eighth games were drawn. Then, in the ninth and tenth games Botwinnik's hitherto neutralized spirit of aggressiveness triumphed, as the scores below reveal. The eleventh and twelfth games were drawn without prolonged struggle on either side, leaving the final score two wins apiece with eight draws. This is really a triumph for the young Russian, who, after demonstrating repeatedly his preeminence in Soviet chess circles, now in his first effort against a recognized Continental master definitely proves his right to be ranked with the world's best. Perhaps the rumored international tournament at Moscow will prove this further, though in all probability such competent exiles as Alekhine, Bogoljubow and Nimsowitsch would not participate.

Ninth Game
Caro-Kann Defense

Botwinnik White	Flohr Black	Botwinnik White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	17 QxRP	P-Kt5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Kt-Q2	Q-B2
3 PxP	PxP	19 Q-R6	Q-B2
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-B4	B-K4
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	21 KtxB	PxKt
6 B-Kt5	PxP	22 Q-Kt5ch	Q-K2
7 P-Q5	Kt-K4	23 QxP	QxQ
8 Q-Q4	Kt-Q6ch	24 RxQ	B-B4
9 BxKt	PxB	25 R-KB	K-Q2
10 Kt-B3(a)	P-KKt3(b)	26 P-B3	P-Kt4
11 BxKt	PxB	27 PxP	BxP
12 CastlesKR	Q-Kt3(c)	28 P-KR3	P-Kt5
13 KR-Kch	K-Q	29 Kt-K4	RxRch
14 Q-KR4	P-Kt4(d)	30 KxR	R-KBch
15 Q-R5	B-Q3	31 K-K	B-B4
16 QxBP	R-B	32 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
		33 R-K6	Resigns

(a) Up to this point the play follows the first game in the match, when Botwinnik tried 10 BxKt, and was never able to do anything with the passed center pawn. The text is a great improvement.

(b) This is not very satisfactory. 10 . . . B-B4, with a strong threat in Q-Kt3, would teach us more about the potentialities of the position.

(c) 12 . . . R-K2 appears to avoid the attack, which soon attains cyclonic proportions, though then 13 Kt-K4 would demand careful handling.

(d) White has several promising continuations, among them Kt-K5 and R-K6.

Tenth Game
Dutch Defense

Flohr White	Botwinnik Black	Flohr White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	16 Kt-B	R-B2(d)
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	17 P-K3	PxKtP
3 P-KKt3(a)	Kt-KB3	18 KtxP(e)	Q-R5
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	19 Kt-B	Kt-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 R-K2	Q-Kt4
6 Kt-B3	P-B3	21 B-K	B-Q2
7 Castles	Castles	22 B-Kt3	BxB
8 P-Kt3	Q-K	23 KtxB(f)	P-KR4
9 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	24 P-B4	Q-Kt5
10 Q-Q3(b)	Q-R4	25 R-KB2(g)	P-R5
11 PxP(c)	KPxP	26 B-B3	PxKt
12 Kt-Q2	Kt-K5	27 BxQ	PxRch
13 P-B3	KtxQKt	28 K-Kt2	KtxB
14 BxKt	P-B5	29 P-KR3	Kt-B3
15 KR-K	B-Q3	30 KxP	Kt-K5ch
			Resigns

(a) An interesting move here would be 3 P-K4, and if PxP; 4 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 5 Q-Kt4, or 4 . . . Kt-KB3; 5 B-Kt5, in either case with White on the attack.

(b) White has no obvious line of development. The weakness of Black's stonewall formation is at his K3, and is only accessible through a slow and laborious P-K4 on White's part.

(c) This exchange helps Black. Better 11 P-KR3, with a view to Kt-K5. Black now gets the initiative, which he holds to the end.

(d) Apparently Black wishes to free his Q side with Kt-B.

(e) 18 PxP is safer, but White wishes to move into the offensive.

(f) Again 23 PxB is more prudent.

(g) 25 K-R, P-R5; 26 Kt-B, P-R6! Or 25 K-B2, P-R5; 26 Kt-B, P-R6; 27 B-R, Q-R5ch; 28 K-Kt, B-Kt5; 29 R-KB2, Kt-R4, with a vise-like grip.

Arsenal, Hotspur Win Easily in Cup Soccer Competition

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 29—Arsenal, English League champion, and Tottenham Hotspur, favored contender, smashed through their fourth-round engagements in the English Cup soccer competition Saturday without being extended.

The only surprise of the round was the elimination of Huddersfield Town, crack first-division outfit, by Northampton, of the third division, 2 to 0.

Arsenal whitewashed Crystal Palace at Highbury, 7 to 0, while the Spurs, who last week knocked out Everton, cupholder, had no difficulty beating West Ham United, 4 to 1.

The only non-league team left in the hunt for cup honors was eliminated when Preston North End defeated Workington, 2 to 1.

In the seven battles between teams from the first and second divisions, four of the first-division elevens triumphed and the other three were held to ties.

Only one match was played in the first division of the league Saturday on account of the cup competition, but by beating Newcastle, 2 to 1, West Bromwich Albion managed to climb up into sixth place.

Leaders in the first division of the Scottish League held their places as league warfare was resumed after last week's cup battles.

Motherwell won, 3 to 0, at home over Queen's Park, keeping a bare three-point lead over the Glasgow Rangers, the champions, who traveled to Dundee for an easy victory by 6 to 2. The Hearts kept along in third place by winning, 5 to 1, at Cowdenbeath.

Aberdeen, hitherto deadlocked with the Hearts, slipped back into fourth position when it lost to the Hibernians, 3 to 2.

Evenson, Norway, Wins Race

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 29 (Canadian Press)—Alex Hurd of London, Ont., yesterday placed nineteenth in the 1500-meter event of the international skating tournament here and sixteenth in the 10,000 meters. The 1500-meter race was won by Bernt Evensen of Norway in 2m. 38.8s. Hurd's time was 2m. 34.2s. Hurd's time for the 10,000 meters was 19m. 40.4s. The event was won by Stenbeck in 17m. 54.9s. Hurd took part Saturday in the 500-meter event, placing fifth, and in the 5000 meters, in which he was nineteenth. He is appearing in the tournament for the first time.

Van Gerbig And D. A. Lowry In Hardest Match

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Tourney Opens at University Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The twelfth annual metropolitan squash racquets singles championship got under way at the University Club yesterday and before play stopped, the first round and two matches in the second had been completed.

William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, second seeded player, was the principal victor, as Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, winner for the past two years, had a bye, and will get into action today. Coyle, encountering P. W. Bunnell of the Yale Club team, galloped through his match in straight games, 15—4, 15—11, 15—9.

The other seeded players, Ralph A. Powers, Harvard Club, Howell Van Gerbig, Union League Club, and Darwin P. Kingsley, University Club, had harder tasks. Powers, playing his second round match in advance, had a real battle with Hunt T. Dickinson, Nassau Country Club, before he won at 15—12, 18—13, 15—12. Kingsley, opposed by another Yale Club player, P. G. Melville, dropped the first game and had to battle hard to win the third. The score was 13—15, 15—9, 18—16, 15—4.

But the hardest struggle was staged between Van Gerbig and Donald A. Lowry, Princeton Club, which went to five games, four of them with extra points. Van Gerbig has not been playing much this season, and has not yet recovered his best form, while Lowry showed a battling quality that was unexpected. The score was 18—17, 15—12, 17—18, 16—18, 18—17. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Singles Championship—First Round

A. H. Barker, Yale Club, defeated Conway Hoffman, Montclair A. C., 15—9, 15—9, 15—6.

J. F. Callanan, Montclair A. C., defeated R. F. De Voe, University Club, 12—15, 12—15, 15—10, 15—3, 17—15.

W. W. Cole, Montclair A. C., defeated A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 6—15, 15—10, 15—11.

Howell Van Gerbig, Union League Club, defeated D. A. Lowry, Princeton Club, 18—17, 15—12, 17—18, 16—18, 18—17.

W. McC. Martin, Yale Club, defeated B. N. Everett, Harvard Club, 15—5, 15—11, 18—15.

B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated W. C. Hammond Jr., Yale Club, 15—8, 15—12, 10—15, 16—18, 15—12.

S. L. Scott, Yale Club, defeated W. D. Banks, University Club, 18—16, 15—12, 11—15, 17—18, 15—9.

W. E. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—11, 15—9.

R. E. McCormick, University Club, defeated M. M. Macleod, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—10, 15—11.

T. S. Matthews, University Club, won from W. S. Wonham, Field Club of Greenwich, by default.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, won from I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, by default.

D. P. Kingsley, University Club, defeated P. G. Melville, Yale Club, 13—15, 15—9, 18—16, 15—4.

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated Murray Vernon, Downtown A. C., 17—14, 15—13, 13—15, 10—15, 18—13.

Second Round

Ralph A. Powers, Harvard Club, defeated Hunt T. Dickinson, Nassau C. Club, 15—12, 18—13, 15—12.

Matthews defeated Palmer, 15—12, 15—9, 15—12.

Minnesota Five Beats Chicago at Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 30—The University of Minnesota basketball team scored an easy victory over the University of Chicago, 36 to 18, here Monday night to gain a .500 rating in the Western Conference race. Chicago strove mightily on the defensive in the first half and aided by ragged Gopher passing and errors, went to the intermission on even terms, the halftime tally being 9 to 9.

With the second half, however, Minnesota's attack began to function and before mid-period it was only a question of how big the margin would be. In the final 10 minutes a team of Gopher substitutes took the floor and added to the tally. The summary:

Minnesota		Chicago
Roscoe, Baker, lf	rf,	Lang, Weiss
Wallbloom, Sochacki, Macmillan, rf	lg,	Oppenheim, Wegner
Norman, Freimuth, c	c,	Peterson, Eldred
Svendsen, Farrell, lg	rf,	Flinn
Kane, Barnum, rg	lf,	Pyle, Haarlow, Lang

Score—University of Minnesota 36, University of Chicago 18. Goals from floor—Norman 4, Sochacki 3, Svendsen 2, Farrell 2, Roscoe, Barnum, Baker for Minnesota; Lang 3, Pyle, Flinn, Peterson, Wegner for Chicago. Goals from foul—Svendsen 5, Wallbloom, Norman, Baker for Minnesota; Flinn 2, Pyle, Lang for Chicago. Referee—John Getchell. Umpire—George Levis. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Would Enlarge Mid-Ice Area

MONTREAL, Jan. 30 (AP)—"Newsy" Lalonde's suggestion to enlarge the mid-ice area in the National Hockey League is to be tried out here some morning within the next few weeks, he announced yesterday. The Canadiens' coach and Eddie Gerard, coach of the Maroons, have agreed to test the idea in an exhibition match between the two local teams. The lines of the mid-ice area will be moved back 20 feet at each end. In this way, according to Lalonde, there would be less emphasis on defensive lay and goals would be more numerous. The number of defensemen will be reduced in the exhibition game.

H. C. Jones Wins Shoot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 30—H. C. Jones of East Alton, Ill., captured the midwinter introductory 200-target opening event of the annual midwinter target tournament at the Pinehurst Gun Club yesterday. Jones, competing here for the first time, led a large field with a score of 187. Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, winner last year, was in second place with 184.

Bryan Wins Medal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 30—Curtis Bryan of Jacksonville captured the medal round in the annual Glenn Curtis Trophy golf championship over the Miami Springs course yesterday. He led the field with a three-stroke margin, with a card of 38—38—74. Sydney D. Smith, Chicago, was second with 42—35—77. Bryan won the Miami Biltmore invitation tournament last Saturday.

Tourists Win By 361 Runs

BANGALORE, India, Jan. 30 (Canadian Press)—The touring English cricket eleven won its two-day match from Mysore by the huge margin of 361 runs. The scores: Marylebone C. C., 431 for seven declared and 72 for no wickets, declared (Walters 135, Langridge 109, Jardine 65 not out); Mysore 107 and 55 (Clark seven for 8 and five for 12, Barnett five for 31).

New French Auto Race Track

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A new road circuit for automobile and motorcycle racing is to be opened just outside the city of Nancy. The course, it is announced, will be 3 kilometers, 600 meters (2¼ miles) in length and will have a width of 15 to 20 meters (21¼ yards) at the bends.

By-Plays—By George M. B. Holmes
Sports Editor

Longwood and the Doubles and An Open

THERE are one or two very interesting features of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association annual meeting which was held in New York last Saturday. To the follower of lawn tennis they will mean much and there is no doubt but what they will lead to considerable discussion in the coming annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. While the question of the ranking of George M. Lott Jr. received some attention and an explanation was given as to just how the ranking committee picks the various players, we are not interested in that development and are content to let the Western Lawn Tennis Association battle for a higher ranking for Lott if it so desires.

The two developments of the meeting which we are interested in concern the question of the next national doubles championship and the holding of an open tournament. Reports from the meeting state that Louis J. Carruthers, a member of the U. S. L. T. A. executive committee, spoke against an open tournament, and also argued against the Eastern Association expressing itself as favorable to the national doubles championship going to the Longwood Cricket Club this summer. It also developed at the meeting that the International Tennis Federation is said to be veering toward the holding of open tournaments.

Unless we are mistaken, the question of the national doubles going to Germantown last year was seriously discussed, and, when the U. S. L. T. A. decided to sanction an open tournament last year, this was given to the Germantown club and the national doubles given to Longwood. Mr. Carruthers took the stand that, if the national doubles were given to Longwood again this year, the Germantown club would be without a major attraction, and would probably ask for an open tournament. The Longwood Cricket Club is one of the oldest and best tennis organizations in the country today, and it hardly seems right to deprive it of a tournament it has handled successfully for a number of years, just to keep the Germantown club from moving for an open tournament. In fact, the holding of an open tournament should not, in our opinion, hinge on the Longwood club getting the doubles. Instead, both tournaments should be held, and, if the United States Association does not hold an open, it is to be hoped that some of the other countries will and that the International Tennis Federation will sanction such tournaments. We can remember when the clay-court championship was first proposed and it met with rebuff from the United States Lawn Tennis Association on the grounds that it would detract from the turf championship; but, after the clay-court proponents had won their point and a few championships held, it was soon very evident that it had no deteriorating effect on the turf championship.

★ ★ ★

Basketball in the East

Basketball has never seemed to become very popular in the eastern colleges or schools of the United States, while in the central West and on the Pacific coast the game has proved to be an extremely good drawing card. In fact, the places where basketball was played became so small that would-be spectators had to be turned away until larger buildings could be erected. Turning away a spectator from an eastern college basketball game has certainly been a rarity. Why the difference has never been thoroughly explained; but reports from games this year indicate that eastern interest is growing. Tufts played Northeastern in Boston last Saturday and the place was filled with spectators. Why this was so may be due to several reasons; but the fact that Tufts had not been defeated and Northeastern had lost only one game probably had considerable to do with the attendance. Reports from Dartmouth also show that the attendance is increasing, and most of the other colleges in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League are noting an increase in the game's popularity. It is a good game and deserves better attendance in the East than has been the case up to the present time.

United States Women Defeat English Team

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States team of women squash racquets players which lost its first series yesterday to the Queen's Club, today defeated an International Sportsmen's Club team of women, 4 matches to 2. The seventh contest was postponed until evening.

Anne Page of Philadelphia, runnerup for the United States title this year, led the American women to victory with a five-game victory over Mrs. J. B. Pittman, better known as a lawn tennis player, 9—6, 9—6, 3—9, 8—10, 9—2.

Other American victories were scored by Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., who won from Mrs. J. Winser, 5—9, 9—6, 1—9, 9—5, 9—1. Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y., who defeated Mrs. P. J. Curlewis, 9—1, 9—6, 7—9, 9—4, and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, captain of the invaders, who defeated F. Crossley 9—2, 9—0, 9—0.

Mrs. William F. Hove Jr. of Weston, Mass., the United States titleholder, again failed to show her best form and lost to Mrs. S. M. McKechnie, 9—4, 9—1, 9—1. Marguerite Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., who won the only match for America against the Queen's Club team, lost to Mrs. E. S. Barrett, 9—2, 9—3, 9—6.

Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, the seventh American, and the Hon. E. Leith, were unable to play their match until tonight.

Sonja Henie Defends Title

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 30 (AP)—Maribel Y. Vinson, the graceful little Boston skater, who will carry America's colors into the world figure skating championships at Oslo next month, yesterday had to be content with a third place in the European title figures. Sonja Henie of Norway successfully defended her title. Miss Vinson gave a brilliant performance in the two-day tournament and was barely edged out for second place by the Viennese youngster, Liselotte Landbeck, a newcomer to senior skating. Miss Henie, still far ahead of other women competitors, easily took first place.

Penn-Michigan Series

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP)—A two-year, home-and-home football series between the Universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan, beginning in 1935, was announced yesterday by Penn. The first game will be played at Ann Arbor, Mich., on Nov. 2, 1935, and the following year the 1933 Big Ten Conference champions will come to Franklin Field. The date for the 1936 game has not been decided.

Old Guard Has Control Of Eastern Tennis Body

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The old guard of lawn tennis, as represented by the West Side Tennis Club, retained control of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association as the result of its annual meeting on Saturday. It obtained an uninstructed delegation to the national meeting at Pittsburgh, despite efforts to instruct the delegates to vote for certain proposals which might have brought up the open championship proposal which caused so much trouble last year.

The matter came up on a motion to instruct the delegates to support the assignment of the national doubles championship to Longwood Cricket Club, and was successfully opposed by Louis J. Carruthers, former president of the U. S. L. T. A., on the ground that such an award might lead to the demand by Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia for an open championship, which was carried last year but stopped by clever tactics by the executive committee.

He urged that as the International Federation would meet in March to consider the matter of allowing amateurs to play with professionals, it would be better to leave the whole question open until the federation had acted. This led to a withdrawal of the proposal, and other similar motions were also withdrawn.

The customary award of the eastern sectional championships was deferred also and the matter turned over to the incoming executive committee. Holcombe Ward of Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, retired as president, and was succeeded by Russell B. Kingman.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 37, Mississippi State 34.
Berea 28, Murray Teachers 23.
Culver Stockton 1, Central Missouri 34.
De Paul 30, North Central 24.
Grinnell 35, Oklahoma Aggies 28.
Kirksville T. 39, Warrensburg T. 31.
Louisville 29, Hanover 25.
MacAlester 28, St. Mary's 25.
Minnesota 36, Chicago 18.
N. C. State 30, Washington & Lee 17.
N. D. State 29, South Dakota T. 17.
Simpson 31, Central 15.
St. Ambrose 31, Dubuque 24.
Tarkio 32, Westminster 25.
Tulsa 25, Arkansas 24.
Union 28, Kentucky Wesleyan 24.
West'n Kentucky T. 52, Murfreesboro T.

Beauty of Brazil's Coast Line Spread Before Air Passengers Pictured by Monitor Writer

Lush Covering of Trees and Bushes Borders Ocean and Carpets Foothills—Splendid Harbor of Rio de Janeiro Gives Matchless View

Wings Over South America
Twelfth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Here we are tucked up again snugly under the tropics where nature is supposed to always wear an overcoat and mankind never to want one. All the trip people have been commiserating with me that I should be on the east coast during its summer. As a matter of fact it has been pleasantly cool up to this which is supposed to be one of the warmest points of the trip, and here the Pan American Airways plane has run into what might be called perfect weather.

No description does justice to the beauty of the Brazilian coast line, 4000 miles long. Beginning at Porto Alegre we rose gently out of the river, skirted the town just starting to waken, and cut across the country back from the coast line which we had followed yesterday from Montevideo.

Beneath us were thousands of little lagoons carpeting the flat plain with deep green plush, broken here and there by "rugs" of cultivated fields. The cultivation became more intense against the folds of the hills which rose green-clad, peak upon peak, in serried rocks as far as we could see against a turquoise cloud-flecked sky.

Across the Andes on the west coast at this point is desert, majestic, awesome, miles upon miles of barren hills and rocks and mountains rising to the high Cordillera where snow beneficently covers the starkness.

Luxuriant to Ocean's Edge

But here all is water, not only the sea itself, but rivers, and the moisture of the eastern trade winds which the Andes catch as a playful small boy would catch a ball, never letting it go over his head. Here it is the rain which is detained and beautifies the east coast with a lush covering of trees and bushes and grass reaching down to the very edge of the ocean and up into the mountains as far as the eye can see.

Our first stop is Florianapolis, the "flower city," settled on a large island 700 years ago by Portuguese. Soldiers run out of the barracks to salute us and the townspeople wave as we float over the island, just as they have been doing all along the way this morning. I find out why as I see the captain's arm cheerily wigwagging over the side of the cockpit.

"Just as well to have friends," he said frankly. "If we ever had to come down somewhere along this coast we would be sure of a supper of black beans and fish."

Looking at Florianapolis one of the passengers callously remarks, "It looks like one of those places where the fellow said he once spent three weeks one Sunday afternoon."

Town of Picturesque Houses

But actually the town has a picturesque air with its houses of yellow pink and rose pink, and strawberry pink, with an occasional cream or blue wall.

The local agent for Pan American Airways is filled with pride for the town. He came there 23 years ago from Athens, he says, and is the agent for a local man whom he characterizes as "the Morgan of Brazil."

There is a nice governor's palace and a "mercado" or market, but the one big thing, the achievement which is stupendous to the townspeople, is the suspension bridge built from Florianapolis to the mainland in 1926 by American engineers.

The agent regards it with affection as he says, "It is small but very pretty."

Evidently to the man who is paying taxes to help buy it each steel support is a thing of beauty and the agent regrets that time will not permit me "to walk on the bridge."

Foam Breaks Against the Sand

And then we are in the air again over more open water, this time with islands beneath our feet and the mainland marked by a shining ribbon of golden sand binding the green hills as though to keep them from spilling into the sea. Where there is open water a line of foam breaks against the sand. The visibility from an airplane down through the water makes it seem very shallow and as though the gently shelving beach would be just the place to go swimming, but evidently it is deeper than it appears for fishermen dot the shores.

Here there are many Italian and German immigrants, tempted to the south of Brazil by its more temperate climate and who are helping to bring up a hardy race.

In fact, of the province, Santa Catherina, they say, "It is a German empire, where no business man could possibly go on for 10 minutes if he could not speak German."

We pass another old town on an island, San Francisco, and are down at Paranagua in the province of Parana. In this province are the celebrated Iguazu Falls, 10,000 feet wide with a 200-foot cataract, larger than Niagara Falls and with a better visibility than Victoria. To reach them the traveler goes up river from Buenos Aires, for the railroad only reaches one-quarter of the way into the interior from Paranagua. Once there, the traveler stays in a "floating hotel," an old passenger steamer anchored in the river and made into a hostelry.

Fishing Village Visited

The town of Paranagua is small, existing mainly as a fishing village and to export the products of the interior, coffee, pine wood, and the herb out of which maté, the Paraguayan tea is made.

Our next stop was Santos, the beautiful hilly harbor of Santos, the frontier for the last revolution, where the rebel and federal lines met. A little fort was in the hands of the rebels and the federal government sent down a warship. The warship promptly went up under the lee of the hill and no firing could be done, since neither the rebels nor the federals could depress or elevate their guns to take a shot at one another.

From here travelers went up the river in launches under white flags to the important city of San Paolo, a great manufacturing center for southern Brazil. During the depression Santos has been mainly known for the burning of coffee, a heavy smoke sometimes hanging over the city.

And then we were off on the last quarter of the flight, to one of the most beautiful harbors in the world, the mountain-ringed port of Rio de Janeiro.

I began to wonder if there are words to describe it, the curving of the sea on one side of the city, and the curving of the bay on the other, deep blue water, 30 miles of sandy beach encircling homes and business district so that one can plop into the water at almost any time and any place. Beaches which not only are the Riviera, but because of the mountains rising sheerly from the water on islands in the bay and also on the land side are like the Golden Gate of San Francisco and the hill-locked harbor of Seattle.

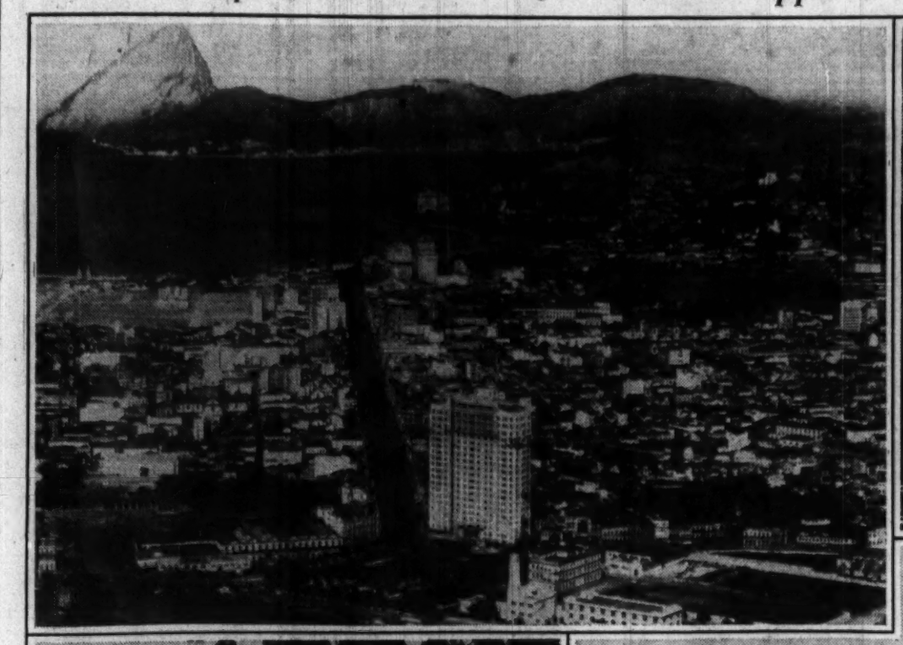
Succession of Tropical Pictures

Start out from the city on any road and in a few minutes you will be in tropical forests, royal palms, banana plantations and hibiscus in an endless succession of pictures, hedges of lemon grass bordering the roads, bog lilies brought from the foot of the Himalayas perfuming the air, and blue hydrangeas and blue butterflies glinting here and there. There is a certain hour of twilight when Rio is a blue city, bay and mountains and houses of an indescribable soft blue.

And always the mountains are wonderful—the lumpy Sugar Loaf, hump-backed Corcovada, Gavea with its flat top like the crow's nest of a ship for which it is named, and far away that slender, up-raised peak which is called the Finger of God. Every morning I saw them from my balcony in the fine Gloria Hotel.

Buenos Aires may have all the swift bustle of concentrated movement, and Montevideo the air of a Swiss city arrayed for tourists, Rio like all Brazil is unself-conscious, gracious, agreeable, a lady of ample proportions, swathed in silken robes, gentle, charming, always smiling a welcome on the visitor. It is the kind of welcome associated with the slower, harmonious tempo of Dixie Land, but it has the quick, generous warmth of California and something of the intense pride of the Far West.

Splendor of Rio de Janeiro Wins Applause of Airplane Travelers



Upper and Lower Left—The Christian Science Monitor-Ewing Galloway. Upper Right—Courtesy of Pan American Airways. Lower Right—By Lionel Green

Miss Shuler's Trip Gives Succession of Spectacular Panoramas

Upper Left—Aerial View of the Brazilian Capital, Showing Famous Avenida Rio Branco, Main Thoroughfare. Upper Right—Presidential Palace. Lower Left—Pack Oxen Carry Most of the Freight in Remote Cuyaba. Lower Right—Theater District in Rio de Janeiro.

Citrus Growers Challenge AAA

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Generally challenging the fundamental principles of the New Deal Recovery program, a group of Florida citrus growers and shippers yesterday asked the Federal District Court here to permanently restrain the State Citrus Control Committee from restricting fruit shipments to out-of-state markets.

Claiming that recent recovery steps taken by the Federal Government amounted to "emasculation of the Constitution," a breaking with the traditional law of the land, the disregard of the individual for the sake of the mass, Mr. R. W. Withers of Tampa placed the fruitmen's case before Judge Akerman.

Attorneys for the Federal Farm Program and the State Marketing Control Committee awaited their turn to defend the AAA and its administration.

Disclaiming any plan to hit at the validity of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in its entirety, Mr. Withers nevertheless spent nearly three hours comparing present "new era" trends with legal trading based on the Constitution and repeatedly asserted Congress was without power to regulate by police measures such matters as marketing of citrus.

American-Canadian 'Union' for Prosperity Fostered by Robbins

By the Canadian Press

MONTREAL, Jan. 30—A policy of constant consultation between the United States and Canada in an effort to bring a return of prosperity was advocated by Mr. Warren D. Robbins, United States Minister to Canada, in an address here yesterday.

"My Government is engaged in a courageous experiment to find a better means of living," the Minister said. "This effort is made not only that United States citizens alone may find a return to former days of prosperity, but that all countries may profit by the example of the States.

"Similarly the effort being made in Canada to distribute riches of your country to Canadian citizens will be a guide and a help to the United States Government under the leadership of President Roosevelt. We can progress hand in hand with this work."

The wisest policy, he declared, would be for Canada and the United States to consult each other constantly, "so as to be of mutual help and to avoid hampering each other in the struggle toward a better era."

British Museum Denies Greek Claim on Old Codex

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The British Museum denied a claim last night for return of the famous fourth-century biblical manuscript, the codex Sinaiticus, to the Monastery of Mount Sinai where it was discovered in the middle of the last century by the biblical scholar, Lobegott von Tischendorf.

The return of the manuscript, for which the British Museum has agreed to pay the Russian Government $500,000, was sought by Monsignor Athenagroas, present Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church, who said it was originally stolen from the monastery. The British Museum quoted from Tischendorf's book published in 1871 that monastery officials had given it to the Tsar of Russia in 1869.

Mello Franco Chosen As Leticia Mediator

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 30 (AP)—Selection of Señor Afranio de Mello Franco as mediator in the Leticia conference between Colombia and Peru has been approved by President Vargas, indicating that the former Foreign Minister, although not a member of the Brazilian Cabinet, will represent Brazil officially, thereby giving full authority to his decisions.

The negotiators, meeting under the auspices of the League of Nations, which holds a temporary mandate for the territory, intend to induct Señor Mello Franco into the committee presidency next Tuesday.

Edge Thinks France Erred Politically In the Debt Decision

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—That the United States and France, through properly accredited representatives, meet and prepare to make fair and equitable adjustments of their war debt problem in the mutual interest of both countries was urged by Mr. Walter E. Edge, former United States Ambassador to France, in an address to the school of politics of the Women's National Republican Club here yesterday.

Mr. Edge was retained in Washington and his prepared address was read by Mrs. C. Neal Barney, a member of the club.

Declaring that the debt decision by the French was "one of those unfortunate political errors, the present disposition of which does not really represent the heart of the French people," Mr. Edge urged that plenary powers be given President Roosevelt to reopen the negotiations unhampered by congressional supervision or control.

"Why not consider the possibility of having portions of the war loans repaid by accepting in part payment imported goods of a noncompetitive nature?" he asked. "There are many commodities we could absorb without menace to our production, farm or factory."

College Gain Shown By Presbyterians

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Presbyterian Board of Christian Education in a statement yesterday said the Presbyterian College "financial picture" is much brighter now than it has been for a number of years.

The statement, dealing with the financial condition of 35 of the 45 colleges operated with the cooperation of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America, says 19 institutions showed an operating surplus last year as against nine showing such surplus the preceding year.

Discussing the religious aspect of the college situation, the Rev. Dr. William Chalmers Covert, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, stated his opinion that students are participating in a nation-wide religious awakening.

Canadian Liberal Criticizes Bennett On Isolated Trade

Mackenzie King Ridicules 'Dawn of New Era' Talk and Work Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 30—Calling upon the Bennett Government to resign and appeal to the people whose confidence, he said, they had forfeited as proved by their recent by-elections, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, launched the first attack upon his political opponents of the present session.

"When one sees what is resulting from this economic nationalism he cannot believe that economic stability is being achieved," he declared, thus deriding the successive annual references in the speech from the throne to "returning prosperity" and "dawn of a new era."

The prosperity talk he assailed as being entirely illusory, based upon deceptive figures, purporting to show that employment was on the increase when the fact was that many of those reinstated had been dropped from private industry and put on public construction at the Government expense.

There were now, he said, approximately 500,000 unemployed and more than 1,350,000 on relief, a very large increase over the preceding year. A similar story could be told, he commented, in trade figures, which disclosed a continual shrinkage in total trade year by year, despite a few relative increases.

Mr. King also regretted the Government's omission of any reference to a trade agreement with the United States, following Prime Minister Bennett's visit last year to Washington. Agriculture, instead of being assisted, had had heavier burdens placed upon it, largely as a result of foreign retaliation for high tariffs, said Mr. King.

Even the world wheat agreement was a fizzle, in his estimation, conferring no immediate benefits on the farmer and probably none in the future.

Whereas, President Roosevelt was handling the economic problem with a fixed policy and immense courage, Mr. Bennett, according to Mr. King, had repudiated any intention of "experimenting with shorter hours and higher rates of pay," thus showing that he was completely out of touch with industrial conditions. The Liberal spokesmen had much to say on the Government's letting down the bars to the acceptance of titles without first obtaining the consent of Parliament, "thus setting up an exclusive class in the country."

In conclusion he moved an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne to the effect that the Government no longer possesses the confidence of the country.

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Embroidered organdie, embossed organdie, cross barred organdie — waffle pique—plaid pique—stiffish silk — dull crepes — jabots—bows—trim collars. Lacy types and tailored—with plenty of variety to choose from.

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Peaches RICHMOND Sliced or Halves 2 Lge No 2½ Tins 25c
Peaches Finast or Del Monte Packed in Heavy Syrup 2 Lge No 2½ Tins 29c
Pineapple Sliced - Finast or Del Monte 2 Lge No 2½ Tins 39c
Pears Finast - Bartlett Variety in Rich Syrup 2 Lge No 2½ Tins 35c
Grapefruit Just Chill and Serve 2 No 2 Tins 23c
Fruit Cocktail Assrtd Diced Fruit 2 No 1 Tins 27c
Apple Sauce Ready to Serve 2 No 2 Tins 19c
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Fresh baked in our own ovens at a big saving this week
LARGE 20 oz LOAF 6c

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Progress in Education

The World Adrift

VII—*Everywhere Came Depression*

By RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

THE rise of dictatorship in Russia and Italy was popularly explained on the ground that neither democracy nor capitalism, which constitute a barrier to radical change, had existed in either country. A part of this thesis was severely shaken when industrialized Germany and Japan succumbed to Fascist or semi-Fascist dictatorships. Moreover, while it was true that England, France and the United States still adhered to traditional parliamentary institutions and capitalist economic systems, it did not follow that these systems would continue to exist simply because they had been long and firmly established. On the contrary, at the end of 1929 capitalism and democracy everywhere were suddenly placed on the defensive. In that year "prosperity" bowed itself off the world stage, and the "depression" began to play a dominant and tragic rôle.

One Thing After Another

The democratic-capitalist countries were plunged into difficulties which became even more serious than those confronting the revolutionary states of Russia and Italy. The world price level fell about one-third during the succeeding four years. This fall in prices meant reduced incomes to businesses, many of which were obliged to close down. World trade, which reached its peak in 1929 with a total of more than $68,000,000,000, fell to about $25,000,000,000 estimated for 1933, a decrease of 60 per cent. Domestic business in every country registered similar declines. The national income of the United States, which in 1929 was estimated at $85,000,000,000, had fallen to $40,000,000,000 in 1932.

This collapse in business activity affected with particular severity the working and debtor classes. World unemployment swiftly increased so that 25,000,000 men were out of work in 1932 and more than 30,000,000 at the beginning of 1933. The debtor classes, whether business men, farmers, or governments, found it difficult if not impossible to pay their obligations. For example, a man who in 1929 borrowed money at 6 per cent for a term of 10 years was confronted with the problem of meeting his interest charges out of an income probably one-half of that which he enjoyed when he contracted the debt. This condition forced numerous businesses into bankruptcy and many governments into default. Credits and debits on the foreign balance sheets of every country were thrown out of order. Creditor nations had demands which could not be satisfied except in goods, which nobody wanted when the world was suffering from "overproduction"; debtor nations owed sums which they could not pay. The result was a lack of confidence which led to the cessation of international lending and the withdrawal of short-term credits from debtor countries. Nearly 40 governments abandoned the gold standard.

What Caused the Collapse

Economists differed as to the causes of this depression, which in many respects brought as much suffering and unrest as the World War. Most of them, however, declared that the capitalist system regularly traversed a "business cycle," in which a period of prosperity was followed by a depression, usually every five or six years. During the prosperity period the productive machine became overaccelerated and production reached a point where it far exceeded consumption. The result was a recession, in which prices declined and factories closed.

The remedy of traditional capitalism for a depression was "deflation." No attempt was to be made to check the decline in prices; the industrial machine was to reduce costs of production drastically by cutting wages and scaling down debts. Meanwhile the wheels of industry were to remain at a standstill until surplus stocks were gradually absorbed by consumers. When this liquidation or purification of the business order was completed, business men would regain confidence, banks resume lending, factories reopen, prices begin to rise, and recovery slowly commence from "natural" causes. The only contribution which governments were to make to this process was to balance their budgets by drastically cutting expenditures and maintain the stability of their currencies.

These theories followed from the assumption that the self-adjusting mechanisms of capitalism in the long run worked for the benefit of society. Competition among individuals, each impelled by a desire for private profit and each doing what he could do most efficiently, was regarded as socially desirable. According to this theory, a successful business man was ipso facto a public benefactor.

Under the most ideal circumstances, this justification of laissez-faire capitalism rested on dubious premises, and these circumstances had almost disappeared by the time of the 1929 crash. For many years governments had interfered with the fluidity of capital and labor by enacting protective labor legislation, while the activities of labor unions had further restricted the ability of capital to cut costs so as to overcome a depression. Moreover, the enormous progress of industrialization had led to large-scale production and mammoth consolidations, which had wiped out competition in many fields and had thus destroyed the automatic control which one business had imposed on another—a control on which society had depended for protection. Finally, the excesses of capitalism were aggravated during the post-war period by a speculative mania which reached its height in the United States where thousands of business men concentrated their energies on playing the financial market rather than on the orderly production and distribution of goods.

Governments as Servants to Business

Instead of meeting new conditions by establishing controls for the benefit of the community, many governments had really become the servants of business and finance. Industrialists and entrepreneurs became dominant in politics; the philosophic distinctions which at one time divided parties disappeared; corruption openly reared its head in a number of countries, particularly in the political parties of Japan and the municipal politics of the United States. At home governments did nothing to curb speculation or the unwise expansion of credit; on the contrary, they incited a "boom" psychology. Abroad they worked to gain new privileges for business men.

After the World War the practice of giving tariff protection to privileged groups had become increasingly prevalent. Had nations been willing to accept the consequences of protection and become really self-sufficient, the effects of such a policy might conceivably have been mitigated. But many governments, while unwilling to admit foreign competitors to the domestic market, struggled to build up a huge export trade. It should have been self-evident that a country which exported goods without importing in return was throwing its wealth away. The process, however, resulted in profits to some individuals, and the United States, in particular, believed it could escape the consequences of this rule by lending money to foreigners so that they could pay for American goods. For 10 years a financial "internationalism" thus hid the sores of economic nationalism. But when the loans evaporated in the 1929 crash, the sores appeared in all their naked ugliness. Unwilling to accept foreign goods because of a faulty distributive system and a false nationalist psychology, the United States found itself confronted with the loss not only of its export markets, but its huge foreign investments. Instead of admitting that their own commercial policy was at fault, many Americans denounced the "foreigner" as the source of their troubles. Economic internationalism was as necessary to the successful functioning of traditional capitalism as competition. Both principles had given way long before 1929 to the opposite principles of monopoly, economic nationalism and speculation. Governments and business emphasized immediate gains at the sacrifice of ultimate consequences; neither seemed animated by the principle of social responsibility.

These defects in the internal systems were inevitably reflected in international relations. Statesmen might extol the virtues of the Pact of Paris, but they were unwilling to reconstruct the world on a basis which would remove the underlying causes of war any more than they were willing to reconstruct internal economic systems. Governments which had not solved the social question could hardly solve the international question. This was perhaps the principal reason for the comparative failure of peace machinery during the reconstruction period.

The fact that the traditional system of capitalism was thus impeded did not mean that the system had collapsed. The vast ramifications of modern industrialism, enlisting the undivided devotion of thousands of highly, if narrowly, trained men, could not be thus easily uprooted. Governmental policies and internal excesses might obstruct the self-adjusting mechanisms of the system and thus delay recovery, but by the fall of 1933 signs began to appear in every country that a degree of recovery was taking place from "natural causes." Nevertheless, a growing number of critics insisted that these automatic adjustments and the alliance of business and politics which had come to dominate many democratic countries could no longer be relied on to provide peoples with economic security or social justice. What was needed was a New Deal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchoukuo School Children. The Girls Are Holding Dolls Brought From Japan by a "Doll Mission." Seated in the Center Is Hsu Jui-feng, Vice-Minister of Education

Under Manchoukuo

How the Overhauling Operations Affect the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hsinking, Manchuria

PRACTICAL arts rather than traditional Chinese education are the core of the profound changes being introduced into Manchurian schools under the "Manchoukuo" régime.

As this régime solidifies its control over an area equal to France and Germany combined, the mixed population of 30,000,000 sees Japanese concepts of education mingling predominantly with philosophies of Chinese origin. Overhauling of the school system from top to bottom is under way.

This work has only begun, because thus far the greatest stress has been upon military operations and the erection of a new civil government. Military expenditures during the second fiscal year amounted to $13,100,000, nearly one-third of the budget, while education drew only $290,000.

Yet the Hall of Education rises complete in the center of the new capital, on high ground overlooking Hsinking. It was the first building occupied. Within this modern structure plans are being laid for erection of a school system which will meet practical needs, socially and politically.

Meanwhile, education still staggers from blows inflicted upon it during the famous conflict that tore this area from China. Ruins of the former school system lie unrestored in some cases. At Mukden, for example, Northeastern University—flower of the Changs' outlay on education—houses Japanese troops. One of four abolished universities, its extensive buildings and laboratories, fresh and imposing in their setting of rice fields outside the city walls, bear the date of 1928.

Higher education as a whole is relegated to a secondary rôle in this newest and yet unrecognized state. One reason is to curtail political agitation, common in many Chinese universities. Another is that authorities believe a society composed almost entirely of laborers and small business men needs basic and practical teaching.

Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Prime Minister and Minister of Education, told a Monitor correspondent that 70 out of 100 pupils are to be trained in agriculture and trades. Twenty-five of the remaining 30 are to receive high school training in practical sciences. University for the last five is contemplated "some day."

Chinese Student Body

Chinese form the bulk of this student body, otherwise composed of Manchus, Koreans, Mongolians, Japanese and Russians. Teacher-training emerges as an immediate problem. Normal schools are planned, often replacing former ones. Textbooks are carefully edited in line with new policies.

Each race will be taught in its own language during lower grades. Chinese, however, remains the official language required in higher schools. For the moment higher education is represented by eight colleges, mostly technical.

Since official Japanese advisers are to continue indefinitely, however, the language question remains. More than 700 officials are solving it through an adult education program, taking Chinese or Japanese as the case may be.

Adult education does not stop with officials, but reaches out to illiterates, who form a large majority of the population. Half of the primary schools are equipped for this purpose. In villages and mud-walled towns, the Oriental equivalent of the three R's is given two hours a day. Blue-jacketed farmers come in slack times to learn meanings of a few characters brushed on rough paper.

Reading rooms, libraries, museums, gymnasiums and public music round out the plans for village education. So far, this activity has been limited almost entirely to official dissemination of data about the new régime in an effort to popularize it among the people. Posters and motion pictures carry the brunt of this work.

Normal educational processes meanwhile remain below the numerical level attained by Chinese endeavors before 1931. Only 11,390 primary schools operated during the first year of Tatung, or 1932-33 There had been 13,398 in 1929-30. Pupils fell from 772,293 to 627,886, and teachers, 26,494 to 19,590.

The Goal

Yet establishment of a thriving educational system is a goal of authorities, whether Japanese or Chinese. The former show in their own country how ready they are to expend on schools. One reason Japanese settlers have not taken kindly to Manchuria in the past quarter century has been the lack of education outside railway zones.

Aims of Chinese in the educational service of "Manchoukuo" are summed up by the Minister of Education, Mr. Cheng, being a former tutor of Henry Pu Yi, Chief Executive, brings into the school projects a Chinese philosophy called "Wang-Tao," or the "Kingly Way." Not readily grasped by westerners in its implications and applications, this philosophy stresses benevolence, justice and peace.

In a strange blend of Japanese modernity and Chinese introspection, these ideals are coupled with manual arts to form the base of an educational system as unusual as the country of its evolution.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchoukuo Hall of Education, Hsinking

In Support of Books

The Library Set-Up of the Schools of an American City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

IN THE city of Pasadena each division of secondary education—junior high, senior high, and junior college—has its own complete library set-up and program. The elementary schools are served by a central library.

Although each school library is an independent unit, standard policies are adopted which make them uniform in operation. There is a school library association to which each librarian in the system automatically becomes a member, and regular scheduled meetings are held throughout the year at which all operating problems are discussed.

Each school also has its own library committee consisting usually of the principal, the librarian and one or two teachers or department heads. These committees make up the annual budgets for their respective libraries, and tentative budgets are submitted to the superintendent of schools, who uses them to make up the complete school libraries' budget which is submitted to the Board of Education.

California Regulates

Each library committee makes its own selection of books. Book budgets are based on average daily attendance. In the elementary division of education, which is served by the central library, the maximum and minimum amount to be spent for books based on the A. D. A., is regulated by law in the state of California.

The central library now contains approximately 90,000 volumes, two-thirds of which are in circulation all the time. Teachers in the elementary grades visit this library and make their own selection of supplementary readers for their classes, and the books for their library tables.

Each room of the three hundred odd which comprise the elementary grades has its own book table, at which boys and girls have free access to supplementary reading matter which is selected by the teacher to stimulate interest in the work then under way in the class.

To facilitate the selection of this supplementary material by the teachers, readers that may be used in the first grade are grouped together on the shelves, those for the second grade have their own section, and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades are likewise allotted their respective space on the shelves. Books suitable for the library table are arranged according to grades also.

From the Central Library

After making her selection from the samples displayed the teacher orders the required number of readers for her class, and other books, which are taken from stock and sent to the school. Deliveries are made from the central library to each elementary school once a week.

Teachers visit the library before leaving for the summer vacation and select the books they wish to use during the first week of the new term. This year over 25,000 volumes were delivered to the elementary schools and ready for use on the first day of school.

The central library supplies for the use of parents as well as teachers, mimeographed lists of books suitable for children in the different grades. Some of these lists contain as many as 100 titles, and all include a wide variety of suggestions for supplementary reading. Another feature of this library is a display of standard reference works, conveniently located where parents considering the purchase of books of this kind may browse, or consult with the librarian if they so desire.

While the books for use in the elementary grades are selected by the teachers, in the division of secondary education the students themselves visit the libraries and request the books they desire. Many of the books are used in the library, although some are borrowed for home use. Each of the libraries in the secondary schools include a spacious reading room.

The library committees of the various schools decide upon the books to be added each year, but any teacher or department head may make suggestions for the purchase of any volumes they would like to see in the library. A regular form is provided for this purpose, and these suggestions are considered when books are to be ordered. In making up book budgets consideration is given to the maintenance of the basic collection, and to the demands created by the various courses, especially by the new courses.

Courses That Are on Tip-Toe

How a School of Commerce Keeps Up to Date

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

KEEPING step with the NRA, the HOLC, the CWA and all of the other alphabetical nomenclatures for the other organizations growing out of federal legislation makes university classes in schools of commerce jump twice at once to keep abreast of the constantly changing developments in the economic and financial field.

Never before has there been so much new material added to courses within so short a time as now is being incorporated in the evening classes in the school of commerce at Northwestern University. Keeping abreast of today's economic and business conditions by adapting courses to contemporary problems and trends and to recent legislation so that students may be fully informed on current economic conditions is the aim of the newly organized courses, according to Dr. E. C. Davies, assistant dean of the school of commerce at Northwestern.

Must Compare the New Rules

"Though the fundamentals of economics and finance remain the same," said Dr. Davies, "an educational institution must compare the rules established by the new federal acts with the old economic laws, discuss them impartially, analyze them, and see whether they will serve the present situation."

Education changes are being made wherever present legislation, either federal or state, is effecting a change in conditions, he said. Courses in economics, for instance, devote special attention to limitations on competition imposed under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Regulations imposed by the codes in respect to working hours, prices, and consequent lessening of competition are discussed and analyzed.

Courses in accounting must take into consideration the Industrial Control Act. Accountants and auditors these days must understand the regulations for the various industries in setting up their profit and loss statements. If the code in a given industry, for instance, allows taxes on raw materials to be included as an item in the cost of a product the accountant must know this. Consequently to train 1934 accountants this university is preparing them for the contingencies of that year.

New problems arising under the Federal Securities Act are dealt with in courses in corporation finance and investments. This act, which requires an investment house to stand back of its securities issues is discussed and its effects upon investors and stocks and bonds noted.

Courses in real estate and land economics at Northwestern University now embrace discussions of the changing mortgage banking structure, the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 and state moratorium laws. The student sees how a home owner, unable to meet payments on the mortgage on his homestead, can get a loan from the HOLC, or Home Owners' Loan Corporation, thus owing the Government instead of the former mortgage holder.

The whole present tax situation is taken up in the course in public finance courses in labor and employment study emergency relief, the Civil Works Act and other developments in the problem of putting men back to work. The Tugwell Bill, which provides that the ingredients of a product be listed on the outside of the package, comes in for much discussion both for and against as in some cases students claim it might force a trade secret to be made known. The class in advertising considers this bill along with other new developments.

Courses in business organization and industrial management now emphasize the adaptation of industrial control methods to new conditions arising under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Marketing, retailing, commodities, markets and sales management now include discussions on the effect of governmental regulation and trade codes on markets, price levels for farm products and selling methods.

Calls for New Texts

These new introductions in the courses in the school of commerce mean much study on the part of both students and teachers. Publishing houses are now coming to the aid of such classes by putting out printed material, giving the texts of the Federal Acts with an interpretation of the operation of each. This regular service amounts to supplementary text material in addition to the regular textbooks.

"There has never been a time when we have had so many influences working on our economic and financial structure," concluded Mr. Davies. "To keep a school of commerce up to date in these subjects many current happenings and present legislation must be taken into consideration and analyzed. It is our province to keep abreast of the economic situation and to evaluate the effects of the 'New Deal' in the various subjects we are teaching."

Music's Democracy Moves the Dutch

See Its Wide Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam, Neth.

CONSIDERABLE latent musical talent has been revealed among poor Dutch children by the first popular music school. This school was founded late in 1931 by a committee of representatives of juvenile welfare societies, musical and educational bodies, with the aim of affording a musical training to promising children who would otherwise have little opportunity of developing their gifts.

It was pointed out by many music lovers, that owing to the expense incurred by music study, the musical talent of children of poor families was often doomed to remain undeveloped, whereas in practically every other branch of present-day education, all may have the opportunity to obtain gratis, or at very small expense, the necessary training to develop natural abilities in industrial art schools, household schools, professional and other schools.

According to Mr. Willem Gehrels, 90 per cent of Dutch children were until now unable to receive musical tuition; this sort of tuition being poor in primary schools and entirely neglected in the secondary and higher schools. Music was regarded as a luxury intended for a small exclusive circle of connoisseurs, admission to which was dependent on one's income. The musical activities carried on in numberless choral societies, glee-clubs, etc. too often disclosed a complete lack of the most elementary musical education.

The first appeal soliciting pupils for the Popular Music School was an immediate success. Here children receive a lesson, from certified music teachers, after school hours twice a week for two years at a nominal fee of 6 to 8 florins a year ($2.40 to $3.20) while in some cases no fee is charged. Now, after two years' work, the school has a regular attendance of 200 pupils, who have attained a remarkable measure of understanding and ability to sing. These active, eager little singers learned musical notation on the solmisatie-system by means of entirely new method, with the result that in six months they were able to sing a simple melody at sight. The usual elementary musical instruction by the Solfège-system was discontinued from the start and the cipher-system for music notation was eliminated.

With singing as the starting-point and basis of the elementary musical tuition given at the Popular Music School the old antagonism between "stale, dull theory" and "joyful singing" has been overcome.

Latent talent is awakened further through lessons in improvisation. For instance, a melody is given and the children are asked to express in words the ideas the melody suggested to them. Or a sentence is given and the children are asked to make a melody on it, or conversely a melody is given to which the children are asked to put words. In this refreshing novel way the children are taught to handle notes as a carpenter does his tools, and to express any musical talent they possess.

After two years of this elementary teaching, pupils who have given proof of sufficient musical talent are admitted to the instrumental classes (flutes, stringed instruments, etc.). The others are formed into singing groups and groups of rhythmic dancing (folk-dancing) under the Dalcroze system.

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The Home Forum

On Leaving Home

WHEN it befell that I should leave the house which I had for some years made my home, perhaps for a period of months, perhaps for much longer, I found myself visiting, without apparent reason, the rooms and the outbuildings, and taking a silent farewell of inanimate objects. At first I was scarcely conscious of the meaning of my aimless wanderings, but gradually I recognized the real reason for my lingering in the attic and for my scrutinizing of the cellar. I could not go without impressing them, in their details, on the retina of the inward eye. In my travels I should carry about with me an invisible photographic album, which I could open at will, turning leaf by leaf, examining this and that, recalling a thousand associations, making unuttered commentaries to myself and for myself—and generally living, as we all like to do, in moments of meditation, in the charm of the past.

I am not sure whether this living in the past is not the most enjoyable of our mental faculties. Certainly it is the stuff of all imaginative literature. Let it not be said that it does not deserve the name of living—that to live is to be up and doing, climbing mountains or giving orders to stockbrokers, driving an automobile or getting married. These active expressions of one's self are doubtless admirable; but we cannot always be governing kingdoms or chopping up firewood. There must be intervals of leisure in which we remember; and, for my part, I am inclined to think that it is only when we remember that we obtain the full flavor of living. While we are actually engaged in making speeches or solving crossword puzzles, we have no time to appreciate what is happening to us and through us. We are merely, as it seems to me now, collecting the raw material of experience which we shall afterwards work up into a variety of handsome and pleasing recollections.

At any rate, the incorrigible inclination of the literary temperament is towards that which is sufficiently finished to have become available for speculative memory. The literary man is a ruminant animal; he belongs to the bovine race. He loves chiefly the things that have gone or are going. In them he finds his principal happiness; in them he finds the ingredients of his art. That is, I think, why it is so hard to reconcile the pursuits of literature and of journalism. They appear to be closely related; in fact, they are the opposite poles of the writing profession. For the journalist, whether his medium is books or newspapers, tingles to the minute. He is lit up by the immediate sensation. He cannot wait to chew the cud in studious idleness. His business brooks no delay—Happily most of us, in this respect, are Dr. Jekylls and Mr. Hydes; I can vibrate to the morning's news but like Shakespeare, in

". . . the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past. . . ."

* * *

This is a long dissertation, when all I had meant was to take a little final tour around the house and garden. I first saw the house as a derelict mill and the garden as a nettle-covered wilderness; and therefore, if they owe much to my predecessors, they owe something to me also. Or rather, I owe something to them. It was conveyed to me, in that inscrutable way in which intuitions come, that it was my duty, as it would be my happiness, to fly my flag from the Normandy hillside. The broad river, with its green islands, flowed through the plain below, and a tiny streamlet frisked in cascades down the stony slope. Behind me were the woods and before me, in a wide panorama, the range of hills on which was built village after village, with a huge white château standing up here and there from its park of centuries-old trees.

It was great fun to remake the place which was first constructed in the time of Henri IV—well over three hundred years ago; but it is greater fun to go over it now, and to recall the ingenuity which went to its remaking. The stables, which had sheltered so many generations of animal kind, were converted into the headquarters of central heating and the depository of coal. But the swallows, which had, from time immemorial, fashioned their nests in the rafters, recked nothing of the changes; and brought up their young year after year as they had been accustomed to do. The grange made an excellent garage, and there was still room for a little habitation, in which gardener and chauffeur and the rest might live. The vaults needed no transformation; they ran solidly underground, vegetables stored at the end of the long passage, and comestibles in cages on either side.

* * *

If I were to begin to tell you of the conversations I have had in the little wood-paneled salon, you would be bored; but I verily believe, if I put my attention to it, I could recite for hours what was said there about poetry and politics by my friends. And I could draw up a lengthy list of books I read there in the evenings, while others listened to the radio. There is no reason why you should be interested; for you have your own recollections, and how good they are!

The red room was where I received my country visitors; the red room with the big open fireplace, in which burned cozy-smelling logs. That was dedicated to discussions about crops and their prices, about the weather prospects, about the village fêtes, about the various societies to which I was admitted as honorary member. Adjoining it is the kitchen—bigger than most Parisian drawing rooms; it contains my masterpiece—an ancient trough standing upright serving as a cupboard, covered by a striped curtain which you would take for a pinafore, and underneath a pair of wooden shoes, and on top an earthenware pot painted by me in the semblance of a rosy-cheeked countrywoman, and dangling from the sides long copper utensils like arms. Do you suppose that I am unduly proud of my skill? Well, I am. It has in its time produced more honest amusement than the finest work of Rembrandt.

Then the hall—the great lofty hall where I dined in state. It was a foursquare mill when Henri IV was still busy with his Grand Project; and to light it I had to have a big window cut out of walls several feet thick. The sideboard came from the refectory of a Spanish monastery, and the substantial table and comfortable chairs were, I like to think, those which served D'Artagnan and the Three Musketeers. I wish, to take a fitting farewell, I possessed befeathered headgear, with which I might execute the finest parabolic gesture, bending my back and sweeping the floor with my plumes. There should be real ceremony and panache in leaving that hall.

Up the quaint winding Louis XIII stairway, decorated with the old chansons of France in "images d'Epinal," and I peep into the bedrooms with their rustic furniture, some of which I have saved from untimely destruction and repaired to look as it must have looked half-a-dozen generations ago; and into the more elegant boudoir with its appurtenances of an earlier age when workers were craftsmen and artisans were artists; and, though it is all simple enough, it has delighted me as everything should delight us. I cannot fall into the modern manner of apologizing for innocent contentment.

* * *

The hardest wrench, even if my absence proves to be short, is in detaching myself from my own particular apartment up another flight of stairs. It consists of a large room, with desk under one window—that which looks on the field—typewriter under another—that which looks over the roofs to the river—and couch under a third window—that which looks upon the garden, whose finest ornament, as seen from this vantage point, is a glorious rose-colored acacia. The walls are covered with portraits or caricatures of my friends. There is a table heaped with works which I may consult as I sit in my armchair dictating my notes. And in the adjoining room, low and dark, is the library; from floor to ceiling it is filled with a heterogeneous collection of books—except in one corner, where there is a divan always curiously cluttered up with displaced and unplaced volumes—Yes, I confess that to abandon for a time the apartment in which I write and in which I read demands a certain emotional preparation.

There is still the good-by stroll in the garden—past the rose beds, past the bosquet, past the rockery, up the steps of the terraces, to the pond in which the iris and waterlilies grow, and a whole aquatic world hides in the islets of moss. Dominating the lower slopes is the tiny plateau, where is the pavilion; and from it I survey the orchard and the roofscape and the river and the pine-topped hills.

Have I pictured it all clearly for myself? Can I reproduce it wherever I may be, whenever I please? Yes, I may now enter the waiting car, and be driven away. For the memory of it will abide, and be like a book of images whose leaves I can turn, and over which I can ponder, and so escape from the vivacious present into the placid past.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Courtesy of the Grand Central Galleries, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"R. F. D.": An Etching by Martin Lewis

IT HAS been estimated that one picture is equivalent to ten thousand words on the printed page. When one studies an etching by Martin Lewis, it seems as though ten thousand words were insufficient for all that could be said about the work of this artist.

"R. F. D." makes one feel the cold crisp snow which sparkles across the wide fields. The shadows cast by the sun not only tell the time of day, but are an identifying feature in all Martin Lewis's work. Indeed, the philosophy of his life might be worked out from his treatment of shadows. The farmer stands in an attitude which reveals that he has been waiting for some time for the mail carrier to arrive. There is no sense of impatience in his pose; rather is it one of tranquil hopefulness. He knows the mail will come through in spite of the heavy snow. The surprising thing is that it comes by motorcar instead of by a horse-drawn sleigh. Did the farmer know that the artist was at work? It is possible; but, judging from other etchings Mr. Lewis has made, his keen intuitive observation of all the homely details of common everyday life enables him to reproduce them with an exactness almost equaling the art of the camera.

"R. F. D." brings out the contrast between life in the country today and in the years before the motorcar became so ubiquitous. Isolation is hardly possible in these days, and the dweller on the farm or in rural districts rejoices in being away from the city while still keeping in touch with it.

Martin Lewis knew farm life as a boy in Australia. He is now on a farm in New York State. Between his early years "down under" and the present stage in his development, there were years spent in New York City and in Japan, then back in New York. Therefrom could Martin Lewis write an Odyssey of his own, for in his wanderings he travailed in the birth of an artist's creative soul. As a child, the artist within him had cried for expression, but there was no one who understood him or even let him speak his thoughts.

On board a ship bound for the United States, the vastness of the ocean and the graceful movements of the sea gulls broke the shell of the chrysalis which held the artist mute, and his first sketches were produced. In New York, the congestion, the sordidness, the shallowness of the metropolis filled him with loathing, and he ran away. The calm of life in Japan for two years helped him to regain his poise, perhaps to find it, for the etchings of this period reveal an artist of exceptional promise. Sure of himself at last, Lewis returned to the city of which the shadows terrified him no longer. In its former grotesqueness, he now found beauty. Martin Lewis triumphed in his art.

Mr. Lewis's work has achieved recognition among etchers in the United States and in England. Museums and art galleries regard his work, whether oil, water color or etching, as a desirable addition to their collections. "R. F. D." has been on exhibition as one of the best one hundred prints in the Society of American Etchers Show at the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York City.

Se Défaire du Mal

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUAND revient le printemps, nous saluons avec joie les nombreux signes de réveil et de croissance; mais en toute saison, nous pourrions trouver dans certains endroits des plantes qui persistent à croître, à fructifier. C'est tantôt un arbre montant à l'assaut des hauteurs dénudées, tantôt une verveine sauvage fleurissant sur les dunes, ou un saxifrage à moitié recouvert par la dernière chute de neige: ces formes de végétation qui paraissent dans des milieux divers sont maintenues et soutenues par une croissance naturelle. Il arrive que des plantes ou des arbustes germent et se développent même dans une terre aride: nous sommes parfois étonnés de les voir croître sur le sol peu propice où leur semence était tombée. Ils semblent décidés à bien faire, à produire des fleurs et des fruits. Nénuphars, plantes des marais, fleurs des champs, herbes folles croissant parmi les pierres et les débris des terrains vagues—tous ont leur floraison, tous accomplissent leur mission librement et avec joie.

Paul écrivait: "Car la chair a des désirs contraires à ceux de l'Esprit, et l'Esprit en a de contraires à ceux de la chair; il y a entre eux une telle opposition, que vous ne faites pas ce que vous voudriez." Mais il déclarait aussi: "Je puis tout par Celui qui me fortifie." Malgré le conflit qui paraît exister entre la chair et l'Esprit, entre le bien et le mal; malgré les perspectives déprimantes ou les entraves des croyances matérielles,—celui qui cherche sincèrement le secours de Dieu sentira plus de courage et de vigueur lorsqu'il apprendra qu'on peut toujours avoir recours à Dieu et Le connaître, quel que soit le milieu où l'on se trouve. Aidés par l'Amour, nous pouvons atteindre aux idéals les plus élevés, à l'accomplissement de tous les bons désirs; et nous pouvons faire les premiers pas dans cette direction ici même et dès maintenant.

En étudiant le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, des milliers de personnes ont appris à spiritualiser leurs pensées, à croître en grâce et dans l'intelligence de la vérité, à laisser derrière elles, jour après jour, les faux plaisirs et les vaines douleurs que leur éducation première leur avait fait accepter. L'auteur de *Science et Santé* nous dit (p. 452): "Lorsque vous dépassez l'ancien vous ne devez pas craindre de revêtir le nouveau;" et dans un autre passage (p. 28): "En toute conscience, nous ne pouvons adhérer à des croyances dépassées; et en comprenant davantage le Principe divin du Christ immortel, nous sommes à même de guérir les malades et de triompher du péché."

Le nénuphar qui cherche à s'élever au-dessus des eaux ne retourne pas à son point de départ, mais continue à croître. Bien qu'ayant ses racines dans la vase, cette plante tourne ses fleurs vers le ciel et vers les étoiles. Ainsi, celui qui a déjà fait quelques progrès dans le penser spirituel et juste n'aura jamais besoin de revenir à son ancienne attitude mentale. Même si pendant un temps, les circonstances semblent rester pareilles, il peut accomplir sa tâche avec plus d'adresse et d'aisance; sa santé s'améliore, son caractère s'assouplit, s'ennoblit; et tous ceux avec lesquels il est en contact ressentent les bienfaits d'une sainte énergie, le parfum d'une paix divine.

Pour chasser ce qu'il y a de mauvais dans notre existence, le meilleur moyen consiste à nous élever au-dessus du mal et à vivre ce qui est bon, vrai, pur. A cet effet, nous ferons bien de prendre tout d'abord garde aux petites opportunités qui nous sont offertes; nous éviterons ainsi le mécontentement qui voudrait nous obséder par des aspirations et des désirs inquiets. Un ancien proverbe persan dit: "Fais maintenant les petites choses: par la suite les grandes choses viendront à toi et demanderont ton aide."

En accomplissant fidèlement et de bon cœur des tâches prosaïques et sans grand intérêt, le disciple se prépare mentalement à traiter avec succès des questions plus considérables. Il découvre ce fait qui est une source de lumière: à mesure qu'on cultive l'activité spirituelle, les inharmonies matérielles disparaissent, car on les a dépassées; la matière paraît moins réelle; le péché cesse d'effrayer. Les maux physiques résultant d'une vie égoïste où le moi prime tout, s'évanouissent devant la réalisation de l'individualité véritable. Les ennuis, le doute, l'improbité, la crainte, font graduellement place à une rectitude constructive et bien ordonnée. A mesure que l'action juste suit le penser juste, on voit augmenter les capacités et les occasions de travailler avec succès; les talents sont mis à profit et le sens moral atteint un niveau plus élevé.

C'est en devenant semblables au Christ que nous nous défaisons des tendances et des croyances mauvaises. Comprendre que la Vie est Dieu, qu'elle révèle sans cesse des beautés et des possibilités nouvelles, c'est renaître spirituellement. Si nous savons que le bien toujours présent constitue notre héritage, les conditions matérielles et les ennuis passagers perdent leur poids et leur importance; les lois matérielles cessent de nous enchainer ou d'entraver nos progrès; nous reconnaissons que l'Amour est universel, infini.

Un adhérent de la Science Chrétienne avait cédé pendant des années à une condition qui lui paraissait inévitable; mais un certain jour il eut soudain cette conviction: "Je n'ai plus besoin de subir ceci. Le fait est que j'ai vraiment dépassé cet état mental." Lorsque nous cherchons constamment et de tout notre cœur à croître spirituellement, il se trouve pour ce qu'on nomme les circonstances matérielles un ajustement conforme à l'harmonie. Quelles que puissent être les apparences, celui qui est enraciné et fondé dans l'Amour rejette les hypothèses humaines et leurs entraves; sa pensée s'élève au-dessus des limitations mortelles. Mrs. Eddy résume la chose en ces termes dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 19): "Celui qui a nommé le nom de Christ, qui a virtuellement accepté les divines revendications de la Vérité et de l'Amour en Science divine, s'éloigne chaque jour du mal; et tous les néfastes efforts des démons hypothétiques ne sauraient empêcher cette vie de se porter sans cesse vers Dieu, sa source divine."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Paying a Visit in Sunny Provence

It was in May of 1898, that Mrs. Fields and Miss Jewett, finding Paris cold and rainy, determined to strike for sunshine, and the South. A little journey into Provence, and a visit to Mistral, followed this decision. The following notes record the visit.

A perfect time and perfect weather in which to see the country of Provence. Fields of great white poppies and other flowers planted for seed in this district made the way beautiful on either hand. Olive trees with rows of black cypress and old tiled-roofed farmhouses, and the mountains always on the horizon, filled the landscape. The first considerable house we reached was the home of the poet. A pretty garden which attracted our attention with a rare eglantine called La Reine Joanne, and other charming things hanging over the wall made us suspicious of the poet's vicinity. Turning the corner of this garden and driving up a short road, we found the courtyard and door on the inner side as it were. . . .

We went into the house and sat down to talk awhile about poetry and books. There was a large bookcase full of French and Provençal literature here, but it was rather the parlor and everyday sitting-room than his work-room. . . . Presently Mistral gave me his arm and we went across the hall. Standing in the place of honor opposite the front door and in the large corner made by the staircase, is a fine copy of the bust of Lamartine, crowned with an olive wreath. . . .

The dining-room was still more Provençal, if possible, than the rooms we had visited. The walls were white, which, with the closed green blinds, must give a pleasant light when the days are hot, yet bright even on grey days. Specimens of the pottery of the country hang around, decorated with soft colors. The old carved bread-mixing-and-holding affair, which belonged in every well-to-do house of the old time, was there, and one or two other old pieces of furniture, while the chairs, sofa and table were of quaint shape, painted green with some decorations.

The details are all pretty enough, but they proved how sincerely Mistral and his wife love their country and their surroundings and endeavor to ennoble them and make the most of them. After sitting at table and enjoying their hospitality, we went out again into the garden, where Madame Mistral gathered "Nerto" (myrtle) for us, beside roses and other more beautiful but more formidable things. "Nerto" is the title of one of his last books (I hear) and his wife doubtless believed that we should cherish a branch of her myrtle especially in memory of the visit. She was quite right, but these things which are "to last"—how frail they are; the things that remain are those which are written on the heart.—From "Memories of a Hostess—a Chronicle of Eminent Friendships, Drawn Chiefly From the Diaries of Mrs. James T. Fields," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. (Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.)

Peace

When will you ever, Peace, wild wooddove, shy wings shut,
Your round me roaming end, and under be my boughs?
When, when, Peace, will you, Peace? I'll not play hypocrite
To own my heart: I yield you do come sometimes; but
That piecemeal peace is poor peace. What pure peace allows
Alarms of wars, the daunting wars, the death of it?

O surely, reaving Peace, my Lord should leave in lieu.
Some good! And so he does leave Patience exquisite,
That plumes to Peace thereafter. And when Peace here does house
He comes with work to do, he does not come to coo,
He comes to brood and sit.

—GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS, in "Poems." (London and New York: Oxford.)

Outgrowing Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH returning springtime come inspiring evidences of awakening and growth; and in various places and at almost any season of the year one may observe fruitful persistence on the part of certain forms of vegetation. A tree at timberline, a wild verbena on the dunes, an arbutus under the late snow—in various conditions they come forth, and are maintained and sustained by natural growth. Plants and shrubs reach up, progress, even though sometimes set in unfavorable ground, and show extraordinary ability to grow in spite of unpropitious soil in which the seed may have been embedded. They produce flower and fruit with a determined aspect of achievement. Water lilies, swamp plants, wild flowers, weeds on stony, littered vacant lots—all lift their blooms, enjoying freedom of accomplishment and fulfillment.

Paul wrote, "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other: so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." But he also declared, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." In spite of the conflict which seems to exist between the flesh and Spirit, evil and good; in spite of sordid outlook or fettering material beliefs, one who earnestly seeks God's help will be much encouraged and inspirited to learn that whatever the environment, God is at each moment available and knowable. With Love's assistance we may reach our highest ideals, attain fulfillment of every righteous desire; and we may make the start here and now toward this goal.

Study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has taught many thousands of people how to spiritualize their thoughts; how to grow in grace and in the understanding of the truth; how to leave behind, day by day, false pleasures and pains of previous education and training. "When outgrowing the old, you should not fear to put on the new," she reminds us in Science and Health (p. 452); and again (p. 28), "In conscience, we cannot hold to beliefs outgrown; and by understanding more of the divine Principle of the deathless Christ, we are enabled to heal the sick and to triumph over sin."

The pond lily which has made a start toward lifting its head above the pool does not go back, but continues growing. The plant may have its roots in the mud, but its bloom looks up to sky and stars. So the individual who has made some progress in spiritual right thinking need never return to his former mental attitude. Even if to outward appearances circumstances remain unaltered for a time, yet tasks are performed with greater skill and ease, health is improved, character is broadened and ennobled; and all who come his way are blessed by the fragrance of holy, divine energy and peace.

There is no surer way of eliminating evil from our experience than to rise above it and live the good, the true, and the pure. This may best be begun by fixing attention on the small opportunities near at hand, lest discontent beset our days with uneasy aspirations and longings. An old Persian proverb says, "Do little things now; so shall big things come to thee by and by asking to be done."

One who performs faithfully and courteously the uninteresting, prosaic items is equipping himself mentally for later capable handling of larger affairs. It is illuminating to discover that, as spiritual industry is cultivated, material discords disappear: we have outgrown them; matter seems less real to us; sin no longer frightens. Physical ailments resulting from selfish, self-centered living vanish before the realization of true selfhood. Step by step worry, doubt, dishonesty, fear, are replaced by orderly, constructive uprightness. As right acting follows right thinking, capacity and opportunity to achieve are enhanced, talents turned to account, morals elevated.

We outgrow evil tendencies and beliefs by growing Christward. An understanding of Life as God, eternally unfolding new beauties and possibilities, brings spiritual rebirth. Before the conscious heritage of omnipresent good material conditions and minor deprivations assume less weight and importance; material laws cease to shackle or retard advancement; one acknowledges Love as infinite, universal.

A student of Christian Science who for a number of years yielded to a seemingly inevitable condition, was one day suddenly arrested by the mental assurance: No longer need I suffer that condition. Why, I have actually outgrown that state of thought! As we unceasingly, whole-heartedly, strive for spiritual growth, so-called material circumstances adjust themselves harmoniously. Whatever may be the outward semblance, thought which is rooted and grounded in Love rejects obstructing, hampering human hypotheses and lifts the individual consciousness above mortal limitations. Mrs. Eddy sums it up in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 19) thus: "He who has named the name of Christ, who has virtually accepted the divine claims of Truth and Love in divine Science, is daily departing from evil; and all the wicked endeavors of suppositional demons can never change the current of that life from steadfastly flowing on to God, its divine source."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Mayan Craftsmen

If the ancient craftsmen had no tools of tempered metal with which to produce their handiwork, neither had the pre-Columbian builders or architects of America any mysterious machinery of the "lost-art" kind to aid them in their tasks. They had no "Apron of Osiris" to down the laws of gravity and lift the huge stone blocks that went into the building of the temples. Neither did they need them. . . .

Given the task of hauling a big stone block on rollers up an incline plane to the platform of a temple, the performance of the job was merely a question of men and ropes. If one rope manned with ten men was not sufficient, then ten ropes with a hundred men would be.

While some of the work done in stone, notably barrel-shaped columns and deflected stone faces, shows that some workmen, then as now, trusted to their eyes rather than to their gauges, in the main and by its merit the product shows us that the Maya sculptor of those days and the builders as well were perfectly capable of doing what we of today would call "high-class work." They were quite equal to the task of combining highly conventionalized motives and ornamental designs into an æsthetic whole.

Some of the structures still standing, discovered by me in the ruined city of Chacmultun—the City on the Red Stone Hill—and certain wall surfaces which I uncovered at Chichen Itzá, have paintings upon them as clear-toned as if the pigment had been applied but yesterday. The principal colors used by these ancient artists were white, red and brown, blue, green, yellow and black. . . .

The Maya artist, particularly in his monochromes and outline drawings, often applied his colors with a pencil or crayon, made of the heartwood of the checte tree. . . . On one of the chamber walls in the Temple of Jaguars at Chichen Itzá is a line drawing of a crouching person apparently engaged in offering sacrifice. The figure, though passive, is instinct with life. A guest visiting me, a noted artist, was greatly interested in the technical skill displayed by the ancient artist who, with a single continuous stroke of his pencil, completed the outline.

It was with a tool of this kind that the Maya artist did most of his outline drawings. It is also probable that the "crayons" mentioned by Cortez as having been in use by the Mexican artists when he conquered the Mexican Empire were of this nature. It is even conceivable that the famous line drawings of Aridicis the Carthaginian, the monochromes and line drawings of Egypt and Greece, were executed with similar tools.—EDWARD HERBERT THOMPSON, in "People of the Serpent, Life and Adventure Among the Mayas." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	14 pages	2c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	16 to 22 pages	3c
24 to 30 pages	6c	24 to 30 pages	4c
32 pages	7½c	32 pages	5c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Home Building and Gardening

The Conservatory of Our Grandmothers Has Returned in New Guises

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Are Several Styles of Greenhouses and Plant Windows Seen in and Around Boston. Some of These Can Be Made Easily by a Local Carpenter, Especially the Window Arrangement Just Above, the Inclosed Side Porch and the Slanting Glass-Roofed Addition to the Sun Room (Upper Right). The Little Greenhouses (Upper Left, Lower Right) Can Be Purchased in Portable Form, if Desired, and Set Up. Perhaps You Have Just the Place for a Plant Room, With a Little Designing and Small Expense.

A Plant Room in Your House

For Growing Flowers and Plants Under Glass All Year

By **Kenneth Stalcup**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who love to have flowers and plants around do not have to confine their joy in these beauties of nature to seasons when they will grow out of doors. It is entirely possible to provide suitable places for the growing of these things indoors so they may be enjoyed throughout the year. A location convenient and accessible, set aside for this purpose, adds to the charm of home both by its own merits and in its far-reaching results.

A logical place for a window garden is afforded by a bay-window, or by a balcony or porch that may be glass-enclosed in winter. A small oil stove may be used to supply heat, but better, a suitable supply may be run from the main heating plant. Windows or any ventilating sash should be readily accessible and easily worked, and the plants so arranged as not to obstruct access thereto.

In devising a plant room of any consequence there must be ample provision for sunlight, and facilities for watering, heating and temperature control. This includes protection from cold drafts in winter and excessive heat in summer. Easy access to the out of doors is desirable so that the plants may be handled without disturbing the rest of the house, and the room completely shut off when necessary for the purpose of fumigation.

Whatever the size and shape of the structure, attach it to the south, or if necessary, the west or east of the house, and let it project so as to have three sides exposed to the light and air. Light should also be admitted from the roof as far as possible. Ventilation from out of doors can be secured from transoms above. These are hinged in the center so that when open, the lower part of the window is outside and the upper is inside. Storm windows are important. They make an absolutely frostproof double wall of glass with consequent saving in fuel.

Heating It

The matter of heating the plant room properly is one of the most difficult and important problems to be solved. The best way is to extend the main cellar under it, thus furnishing a permanent foundation, warmth under the floor, and facilitating the introduction of pipes for heating, draining and watering. A coil of ordinary heating pipes carried around the three sides of the room and kept close to the walls is much to be preferred to any system of radiators. A floor of concrete or tile, sloping toward a drain, preferably in the center, proves most serviceable.

The pleasures of a real greenhouse are rare indeed, for here one may have a real indoor garden in full bloom no matter what the season. Whatever the calendar, heat or snow, wet or dry, the greenhouse creates its conditions independent of weather and climate, and by a system of perfect regulation of temperature and moisture, provides the ideal needs of your plants and flowers. In addition to what such an indoor garden actually produces for you, there is the pleasant excitement of outwitting the weather, of having roses not only in June but all year, and all your favorite exotic fruits and flowers at unusual times and in unusual combinations.

Have a Green Greenhouse

In small grounds, it seems preferable to paint the greenhouse green, so that it is not conspicuous. There is no particular beauty about it as a structure, and it is seldom possible except in some small detail, to make it conform to the architecture of the house. Its whole interest lies in the interior.

The foundation and flooring are usually concrete, a material also found serviceable for beds or benches. The width of the greenhouse is largely dictated by the benches. It has been found that certain widths for the side and center benches on which the plants are placed, are most convenient for tending them. Thus in order to get the maximum of bench space at the minimum of cost, the sizes of greenhouses are standardized and may be bought in units and extended as need requires.

Iron Frame More Practical

In greenhouse construction, the wood frame has become a thing of the past, for the cost of its upkeep outbalances its initial cheapness. The iron frame is being generally substituted and is much more practical, with the added advantage of greater light inside with greater flexibility, making it possible for the modern greenhouse to assume more varied and interesting shapes than its less amenable wooden predecessor. The greenhouse should be low, for the nearer things grow to the roof, the better they do. That is why tall-growing plants or trees, like palms, have a central room for themselves, leaving lower ones for the smaller plants and flowers. The several divisions of a large greenhouse permit different temperatures in each, thus greatly adding to the growing possibilities of various species.

The most economical and efficient way to have a greenhouse is to order one from the makers of greenhouses who specialize in all the peculiar details of floriculture that a regular builder cannot possibly know. This is one case where guesswork is especially speculative and doubtful, and since the expenditure in any case is considerable, it is only good sense to go to sources that are absolutely reliable and experienced. They furnish just the right thing complete, with all the heating, ventilating and other details properly cared for with reference to the special conditions you may impose. The purpose of this article therefore is not to discuss all the technicalities, but to show the possibilities for pleasure and profit to be enjoyed in gardening under glass.

Hobbies and Hints

A Garden Where Gratitude Dwelt

Kansas City, Kan.

Dear Gardeners:

Although I have no garden of my own, I enjoy all the letters from those who are engaged in this delightful hobby. This story of a vegetable garden, I hope, will interest many of you. The season in this section of the country was regarded as very unfavorable by many vegetable gardeners.

Where I was marketing one day the woman who was serving me at the counter said: "I have been so blessed in my garden this summer, I want to tell you about it." The garden was small, only a tiny plot of ground, but the need was large, and so was her desire to do what she could. So, as she spaded and raked, she prayed and gave thanks for this chance to serve, and planted her seeds, trusting the Lord of the harvest.

Each kind of vegetable in its turn developed and ripened and the yield was bountiful. The owner gratefully gathered and used all she needed for her family and shared with her neighbor, each product as it came on. When there was more than could be used while fresh, it was canned or dried and put away for winter use.

All through the summer months the little garden flourished and bore plentifully. The early rains did not make it too wet; the heavy hailstorms did not destroy it, the dry weather and hot winds of midsummer did not burn it. The worms and insects which injured many gardens did not appear in this little garden, and the frost held off until the last plant had fully matured and yielded its fruit. Nothing was lost, nothing wasted, but everything was used and shared, for the good of all.

It seems to me this is a fine lesson in gardening methods, for nothing will grow like love and gratitude.

(Miss) A. M. B.

Lily Pool Easy to Make

Pacific, Mo.

Dear Friends:

For the column "Hints and Hobbies" I wish to send a description of my method of raising beautiful lilies.

The plants were sent to us from Indiana as a present, so it was necessary to fix a place for them at once or lose them. We dug a big hole long enough and wide enough to set two sugar barrels and over 3 feet deep, leaving only 5 or 6 inches above the ground, so the dog and kittens would not run into it so easily. We filled these barrels with good soil and well rotted manure to within 2 feet of the top, then set the lily roots in and filled them full to running over with water. As a result we have had lovely lilies two years. We refilled the barrels every few days with a bucket or two of water. We are expecting an abundance of blossoms this year. I inclose a snapshot that shows little Francis Louise parting the leaves to see the hidden beauties. The cattail and tumerac slip shown are watered by the overflow, making a pretty oasis at the side of the lawn. We keep the water high in winter to avoid their freezing. Trusting this will encourage someone to make a lily bed with little expense, I am

(Mrs.) I. A. P.

[The snapshot is not clear enough to reproduce, but thank you for sending it, Mrs. P.—Editor.]

Ours Blooms Also!

Needham, Mass.

Dear Sir:

We have just had an experience in our home which I think may interest Mrs. M. M. W. of Haddon Heights, N. J., whose letter, "An Aspidistra Surprise," appeared in the Monitor on Jan. 9.

Early this week, when tending our indoor garden, I noticed a peculiar formation on the surface of the soil in which our friendly Aspidistra grows, and intended calling a family conference to decide just what it was, thinking possibly it was a mushroom of some sort. Then my question was answered by Mrs. W.'s letter—our Aspidistra has bloomed! The best description I can give of our blossom is that it looks very much like an open seedpod of the Aquilegia, dust brown on the outside and raspberry colored inside.

As long as I can remember we have had an Aspidistra in the home, this one being seven or eight years old, and I have only just learned they bloom. (Miss) E. M. L.

Beautifying a Bare Spot

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

Gratitude for the enjoyment received from the "Hobbies and Hints" column of the Home and Garden Page prompts me to write of our project in constructing a small pool in a secluded spot of the grounds.

A member of the family was studying geology at the time, and an awakened interest in the subject resulted in the collection of rocks and stones of every size, color, and shape. Many amusing and happy experiences came about through the pursuit of this hobby on various trips through the country. Friends kindly brought us specimens from places far distant.

A shady corner seemed ideal for a pool, which would complete the rock garden. With the aid of the younger boys, a space was dug, three feet in diameter, circular in shape, with an irregular outline to give it a natural, woodsy look. We bought our materials, sand, cement, and lime from a construction firm nearby.

Mixing the ingredients with water and obtaining the right consistency to pour, required no little effort, but perseverance won. Before the cement hardened, we placed several leaves in the border, also a number of small, brightly colored stones. Removing the leaves left a very pretty imprint. Around the pool we planted wild flowers and ferns, small cedar and arbor vitæ trees, also masses of tulips, iris, and daffodils. Several varieties of fish dart about in its cool depths, the glint of color adding to its attractiveness.

A kodak picture inclosed shows what can be done to beautify a bare, uninteresting spot. Thank you for this fine column. (Mrs.) H. H.

[Not many kodak pictures are clear enough for newspaper reproduction, but your Garden Editor has a fine time enjoying them anyhow. Thank you for sending it.—Editor.]

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Landscaping With Fruit Trees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE great joy of growing fruits and vegetables in one's own garden is lost, as a general rule, after the customary landscape planting has been completed, because no room is available for bush or tree fruits.

A partial solution may be found by incorporating a few fruit-bearing trees, shrubs, and vines into the landscape planting. True, this plan presents some difficulties, especially the ability to provide the fruit with the best cultural attention. One must be satisfied with smaller yields and perhaps, even inferior fruit in some instances, but if the best cultural requirements are duplicated so far as is possible the growth and yield of the fruit may be mainfained in a very satisfactory manner.

Some of our common fruit trees and vines have very valuable landscape qualities and when so used fill the double purpose of beauty and utility. What New England farm home would be complete without the picturesque beauty of a group of gnarled, old apple trees? When in blossom the trees are especially lovely, but at any time they present an informal, homey aspect that is always fitting in such a scene. A single apple tree used alone or as a part of a group planting with shrubbery presents many possibilities. In choosing the variety for landscape work avoid Yellow Transparent, Jonathan, Spitsenberg, and such varieties that are subject to fire blight, as this disease cannot be controlled by spraying, and it quickly spoils the beauty of the tree.

Tall and Conical Shapes

Pears also may be used. The varieties that tend to grow tall and conical are pleasing where such a shape is desirable. The more spreading varieties, likewise, have their place. In choosing pear varieties the blight factor must be given due consideration as this disease is even more serious upon pears than upon apples.

The cherry is one of the most adaptable tree fruits for landscape purposes. The sweet cherry tree possesses a dense symmetrically formed head with dark green foliage that is pleasing beyond description. A group of sweet cherries on a large lawn produces a beautiful effect and the dense shade serves as an ideal location for lawn furniture. Sour cherries are much more dependable fruit bearers than sweet cherries, but their beauty is not equal to that of the sweets.

Plums may also be grown about the small home. With reasonable care plums frequently yield abundantly even when grown as dooryard trees.

The Bush Fruits

The bush fruits, too, have their place in the home landscape plan. A border or hedge of gooseberries about a vegetable garden permitted to assume its natural shape, presents an obstacle to dogs and children that might be tempted to cross the cultivated area. If a higher growing barrier of more formal appearance is desired use a planting of red raspberries grown in the hedgerow fashion. Currants serve admirably as a hedge or border planting where a dense barrier is not required. Currants and gooseberries both thrive in partial shade.

Hazel bushes have many desirable qualities as a shrub or border plant and frequently yield an abundance of nuts as well. They are native shrubs in many localities and require the minimum amount of care.

Of the fruit-bearing vines desirable for landscape use, the grape and wild grape are, of course, outstanding. Either the wild or cultivated species may be used to excellent advantage upon porches, walls, outbuildings, or other places where supports or trellises may be provided. As screens, as covers for unsightly fences, or as shade plants for pergolas or arbors few plants surpass.

K. S.

'Our Christmas Cactus'

Canby, Ore.

Dear Friend:

The article "Our Christmas Cactus in Bloom" in the January 16th issue of the Monitor was read by the family with a great deal of pleasure.

Fourteen years ago my wife started a slip given her by a friend and the enclosed picture shows what it was two years ago; it has been a joy to us and is admired by all who see it. It is now in full blossom, measuring 4 feet across and 3 feet 6 inches vertically, has 286 perfect blossoms and a number of buds. Last year it had a second crop of blossoms in April, probably a carry over.

We have found the best method of propagation is to place the slips in a small glass of water and keep in house temperature with plenty of light. This method causes a rapid root development and should be planted in a light sandy loam when the roots are well established. We have been successful in getting blossoms the first season by taking a generous slip with several branches during the dormant period.

WILLIAM A. AIRD.
Colonel.

[Thank you for your letter, Colonel Aird, and for the helpful ideas it contains. The snapshot shows us a beautiful plant—so graceful, large, and symmetrical.—Editor.]

Pruning Grapes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One needs a clear picture of what he is going to accomplish when he starts pruning a grape vine. Most suburbanites and amateur gardeners have no conception of how severely a grape must be pruned. Also one should have in mind a definite type of growth. The three most common systems are the four-cane kniffin, the high renewal and the block.

From Last Season's Growth

Grapes are borne on shoots which spring from the previous season's wood growth. Therefore, the ideal is to provide at the beginning of each season just the right amount of this wood. If there is no pruning, the vines' strength goes to leaves instead of fruit. If the pruning is too severe, the strength goes into wood. This is nature's way of keeping a plant balanced.

Before you start pruning, determine the type of vine you desire. Mature, half-wild vines can be brought under control in a season. A pair of stout hand clippers is the best tool. Make all cuts flush with the main limb; don't leave protruding stumps.

After you have determined what branches shall be cut, be careful in making the cut to leave half an inch of wood beyond the last bud or eye.

Tie Them in Early Summer

Many grape vines are ruined because they are not tied up in the early summer. This tying allows the branches to be spaced so that a maximum amount of sunlight and air gets at the fruit. If there are just a few vines, it is good policy to go over them the 1st of July, and clip off the ends of each shoot. Most commercial growers do not bother with this summer pruning, but in the author's experience there has been a decided improvement in size and quality of fruit.

After the vines are six or seven years old, long strips of bark can be cleaned away. Grapes should be pruned before April 1.

HAYDN S. PEARSON.

[This is the last of three articles on Pruning.]

Winter Seedlings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bronxville, N. Y.

IN MIDWINTER when spring seems far off, the gardener may bring it nearer by starting some seeds in the house. A row of seed boxes in a sunny window will bring a breath of spring to the household and joy to one's heart. The little seedlings will serve either as a nucleus for a new planting to be made when settled weather has come, or to fill the gaps which the winter has made in the borders already established. My window boxes gave me many little plants for my rock garden when it was made one April as well as treasures for other places.

I planted my seeds in very small boxes in order that each variety might have its own receptacle and special care. This eliminated the problem of different germinating periods. Each sort was a unit. Boxes with a depth of three inches are to be preferred. In these, over a layer of coal ashes for drainage, I put a mixture of about one part sand and one of very fine soil containing some leaf mould. An hour or so before planting I sterilized this and rid it of weed seeds by pouring boiling water over it. When it had cooled I planted the seeds thinly in almost pure sand; simply pressing the very fine ones into the soil, lightly covering the larger ones and giving my regale lilies a full half inch of sand above them. The boxes were then covered with glass, raised a trifle for air circulation, and pasteboard was laid over the glass. They were placed on top of, or beside radiators until germination began. I looked at them occasionally and wiped off the moisture which gathered on the inside of the glass.

Immediately upon germination the boxes were taken away from the radiators, the pasteboards removed, and the glasses raised sufficiently to give more ventilation. In a day or two they were taken off altogether. The boxes were put in a sunny window of a cool room with a temperature of between 60 and 65. While such a low temperature is desirable it is not essential. From the first they were carefully watered with a rose spray and kept quite moist.

Some of my germination records may be of interest. Verbenas, annual pinks and salpiglossis were up in three days; English daisies in four; pansies and scabiosas in five; antirrhinums, perennial chrysanthemums and saponarias in six; and my regale lillies which gave 100 per cent germination took from 13 to 40 days, appearing sometimes singly, sometimes in twos and threes in the interval. The rare Alpines which need frost should not be attempted but annuals and most perennials find this treatment good.

I began my planting on Jan. 23, with pansies, English daisies, snaps and regale lilies and continued it from time to time until April 2, when the salpiglossis was put in. When the plants were large enough to handle easily I transplanted them into large boxes, pinching them back as I did so. I made the soil in these boxes considerably richer than in the original ones and gave the plants plenty of room to grow. The first transplanting averaged from six to seven weeks from the date of sowing. In some cases it might have been done sooner. The lilies were not moved until they were put into the garden. The lusty babies were ready to be set out when the weather was settled and in many cases rewarded me with bloom that same summer.

M. R. C.

Who is the Local Dealer?

Perhaps in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor you have read the advertisement of a certain product and desire to purchase it. "Who is the local dealer?" is the question that naturally occurs to you. The answer may be found in the advertisements of local stores appearing in the Monitor. Merchants often feature the Monitor-advertised products that they carry in stock.

Million Stranded Persons Are Nearing Farmward Trek As Federal Plan Is Perfected

Stops for First Purchases of Land Under Roosevelt's $25,000,000 Project Are Taken and Texas Man Put in Charge of the Job

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Plans were nearing completion today for the first purchases in the President Roosevelt's long-range land use program involving the shifting of some 1,000,000 stranded persons to more productive areas.

Quietly, behind the scenes a small committee has been working on the details of this important social experiment ever since $25,000,000 was set aside for its use from the public works fund about a month ago.

Mr. Lawrence Westbrook, relief administrator for Texas, will be brought to Washington to take charge of the new program, which will "accelerate" and "enlarge" the work already being done by the $25,000,000 subsistence Homesteads Corporation in the Department of the Interior, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, has announced.

Called Practical Man

Mr. Westbrook was described as a "practical" man who knows how to do things inexpensively. He has had experience in moving relief families onto farms in Texas.

The interdepartmental committee working on the land program is composed of Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser of the Secretary of Agriculture: Mr. Conrad H. Wirth and Mr. Dale K. Parrot of the Interior Department. Mr. Jacob Baker of the Federal Relief Administration is chairman.

Between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of submarginal land will be bought up by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation under the program and turned into grazing districts, Indian reservations, bird refuges, national forests and parks.

The populations stranded on these lands, including miners, lumbermen and farmers, will be transferred to more productive lands on which they will be allowed to raise food for their own use while working in the national forests, in handicraft shops or in decentralized industrial plants.

Describing conditions of "economic stagnation" in various sections of the country, Mr. Hopkins declared yesterday "it's time for the Government to begin to explore these things in addition to giving relief." Pointing out that a large number of families now receiving relief, will never be able to get jobs again in industry, he declared "we have got to plan for them."

The program, he indicated, might even be extended to some large cities such as Detroit where surveys have shown that whole sections of the population will never find jobs even when the economic upturn is complete.

"This isn't any child's play," Mr Hopkins insisted.

The helping hand the Administration is lending to the oppressed was extended further along other lines today. Before a House Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. Hopkins explained why the President is asking $950,000,000 more for combined relief and civil works expenditures. No division of the sum is expected at present, Mr. Hopkins said, but its use will be determined as the spring economic picture becomes clearer. Almost one-quarter of the 31,000 letters received at relief headquarters last week were requests for continuation of the CWA.

In a drastic move to wipe out nests of graft, Mr. Hopkins last night ordered the dismissal of the entire civil works administration in Colorado on a charge of "irregular if not illegal proceedings." At the same time he accepted the resignation of the members of the Illinois civil works administration, who resigned when Mr. Hopkins appointed an army officer to supervise CWA work in Cook County. Mr. Howard O. Hunter was appointed Temporary Administrator for Illinois.

Plans Outlined

The two Dr. Morgans, Arthur E. and Harcourt A., members of the Tennessee Valley Authority, outlined plans for interesting the natives of the valley in the wholesale preserving of berries now going to waste, the formation of weaving and furniture-making guilds by native craftsmen, the manufacture of fine chinaware from native clays, fired by electricity, and the establishment of a coöperative nonprofit-making store to serve the whole community of Norris, near Norris Dam.

Meanwhile, up in New York, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced plans for a long range unemployment insurance program promoted by the Federal Government which would encourage the creation of state systems by levying a tax on pay rolls of industries engaged in interstate commerce and returning the tax to those industries which contribute to state systems.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Uncle Tom's Cabin

The Commonwealth is a "colossal Simon Legree" and the legislature which voted to cut the salaries of the state employees was "weak-kneed and timid"—so declared speakers today before the joint committee on public service in support of restoration of state employee pay cuts.

"Uncle Tom" wasn't present but members of the Legislature appeared in sufficient numbers to carry on the battle for higher wages.

The Simon Legree characterization was attributed to Representative Hyman Manevitch.

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Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus referred to the lawmakers who passed the bill last year as "weak kneed," and declared that they had "their ears too close to the ground."

Not 10 per cent of the legislators who favored the cut when it was adopted, Mr. Pratt said, would vote for it today.

Representative Alexander F. Sullivan of East Boston charged that backers of the pay cut have "practically forced police officers to accept graft."

Robert J. Watt, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, urged passage of bills restoring the pay cuts.

"Until the government, national, state, and local, set the example," he said, "you can't expect industry to enthuse over the doctrine of higher wages and shorter hours."

Altogether 17 bills providing restoration of pay to state, municipal and county employees are before the committee.

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Why Pick on Norfolk?

Why this sabotage of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk?

More men and women than you can shake a stick at are asking this very question here today. They're asking it in other states since the Prison Colony and its physical organization as it stands today—investigation or no investigation—is taken by penologists the country over to be the last word in excellence and advancement in such institutions.

Why wasn't the hue and cry raised against that relic of France-before-the-Revolution, the Bastille-like State Prison in Charlestown?

⁂

There are two answers being whispered down the wind today.

There are no more contracts to be let for Charlestown State Prison. Norfolk's different. Of the total amount of $3,500,000 to be expended for the buildings necessary for the Colony's completion, but $1,500,000 have been put into the hands of contractors and stand in the shape of buildings.

Two millions of dollars yet to be expended upon the remaining edifices at Norfolk constitute a prize well worth scheming for these lean days of the "New Deal."

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Smelling a Rat

But the real underlying cause for this hue and cry and solemn investigation, the shrewdest of observers believe to be political.

Have the Democrats been made the Republicans' catspaw?

It was a Republican newspaper which made the most of the stories originally put forth to discredit Norfolk Prison Colony. It is the same Republican paper which, after applauding Governor Ely, his commissioner of correction and the investigating State Auditor now puts the case so that if Norfolk comes out clean it will be Governor Ely who started the whole thing.

⁂

Should the investigation prove worth while and the evils claimed to have existed there proved, will not the Republicans running for state office in Massachusetts be able to make good capital out of the whole affair?

⁂

Investigations, especially at this juncture in Massachusetts are to be looked at askance. There are too many political ambitions at stake for anything like the Norfolk Colony Investigation to come clean of the machinations of the politicians.

Aren't there many Republican candidates who are keenly watching every move in this Norfolk game and in which that great institution is being made a pawn of men's ambitions?

So far the whole affair is disconcerting with the air full of rumors that are far from pleasant to hear or think of.

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McDonald On the Job

John F. McDonald, who was appointed one of the Boston Transit Commissioners by Mayor Mansfield yesterday afternoon, took his new position this morning in the Beacon Street office of the department. He replaces Nathan Heller, whose resignation as one of the top-heavy board of Public Welfare Overseers was accepted today by the Mayor.

Mr. McDonald was one of the hardest workers for Mr. Mansfield in the mayoralty campaign.

Mayor Mansfield refuses to put the influence of his office behind his request to city employees that they donate to the Emergency Relief Campaign now being conducted for 110 philanthropic Boston organizations.

The Mayor has asked the city employees to give, if they feel able. But he stipulated in his circular distributed at City Hall that there is to be no coercion. R. J.

Theaters

"Richard of Bordeaux"

Colonial Theater, Boston—William Mollison presents Dennis King in "Richard of Bordeaux," by Gordon Daviot. Beginning Jan. 29, 1934. First time in America.

The author of "Richard of Bordeaux" (who is really Miss Agnes MacIntosh, a Scottish writer) has presented a comprehensive account of the career of Richard II of England. For a historical play, her piece is pretty faithful to history. She presents Richard first as a youth of 18, petulant, effeminate, at the mercy of his counselors. She carries him through the period of his triumph over his enemies and leaves him Bolingbroke's prisoner in the Tower of London, the victim of his own ill-judged course after the loss of his first wife, Anne of Bohemia.

There is especial interest in the picture of the youthful Richard, lover of peace and the arts, bent on an alliance with France. There is something surprisingly modern about this Richard's attitude toward war. "We waste men and money and material for generations on a futile struggle, and, when someone suggests that it would be sensible to stop the silly business, they talk about prestige, and are shocked and furious." Yet his attitude is not implausible, even for the period. It was in his own reign that Wat Tyler's rebellion occurred—if there could be Communists in fourteenth-century England, why not a pacifist?

Richard's vision, alas, faded after the loss of Anne and under the blows of his enemies. At last he retaliated, banished his foes or had them slain and finally, having drawn the sword, over-reached himself and fell. The play is the tragedy of Richard's failure to sustain his own ideal.

The American production has many merits. The settings and costumes are helpful to the atmosphere. Mr. Dennis King takes the title rôle, which Mr. John Gielgud is still playing at the New Theater, London, where the play has been running for 18 months. Mr. King has a clear and valid conception of his rôle. In the early scenes he relies too much on an attempted naturalism to convey the hysterical boy that Richard was. It will not do to argue that this behavior and this delivery rushed into unintelligibility are precisely those of a hysterical boy. The actor's job is to not to copy the behavior of a character from life, but to convey to his audience the impression of such a character while keeping his every syllable clear. King is far more effective in the later scenes, when he suggests with restraint and subtle irony the dignity and the despair of the disillusioned monarch. The finest moment in the production is that in which he accepts from the faithful Maudelyn the gift of the secretary's shoes.

Maudelyn is excellently played in that scene and throughout by Mr. Andrew Cruickshank. Mr. Francis Lister gives a rounded portrait of Robert de Vere. Mr. Mollison is a vigorous Henry. (These two were the original players of their parts.) Miss Margaret Vines is a fragile and sympathetic Anne. Mr. Charles Bryant's Lancaster, Mr. A. G. Andrews's Burley and Mr. Lionel Hogarth's de la Pole are acceptable. The other male characters rely too much on shouting and rushing about the stage in the best manner of the cloak-and-sword drama. L. A. S.

"Ten Minute Alibi"

Plymouth Theater—"Ten Minute Alibi," a mystery drama by Anthony Armstrong. Beginning Jan. 29, 1934. First time in Boston.

No doubt it was the late and distinguished Mr. Sherlock Holmes who said to his good friend, Dr. Watson: "There is no such thing as a perfect crime or a complete alibi for the guilty, my dear Watson. There is always something—"

The American Theater Society's play, "Ten Minute Alibi," proves it again in a different and clever fashion. It's a three-act melodramatic thriller, in the best English manner—which may be just another way of saying that Americans can understand it and enjoy it. It's a thriller, right enough; and it held the audience to the end in high and tight suspense, although every one present had seen the crime committed (twice) and there was no mystery about it. The only question was whether that very likely Colin Derwent (Mr. Bramwell Fletcher)—who shot a "swine" (Mr. Stiano Braggiotti), for entirely sufficient reason in the opinion of the audience—could maintain the elaborate alibi which he had worked out, and go free. Everybody seemed glad that he succeeded in doing it, although there were some pretty tense moments during the evening. And everybody was grateful to young Sergeant Brace for not telling what he discovered when the clock on the wall struck—you'll have to count 'em yourself, for nobody ever tells that sort of thing.

Yes, there were many tense moments as the plot unfolded, once as a dream and again as a reality. There were scutters of laughter, too, due apparently to bursting excitement. And there was a great sigh of relief when the sergeant hustled the inspector away just as the man who pulled the trigger teetered on the ragged rim of discovery.

"Ten Minute Alibi" is a gripping play, exceptionally well acted at the Plymouth. If you like a real thriller, you really shouldn't miss it.

Service Good in New York Hotels

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who expect to visit New York City soon, as well as those residing there, will find that the leading hotels are well prepared to take good care of their needs. The strike of kitchen and dining room workers has not appreciably interfered with normal routine and most hotels and restaurants have a full complement of employees.

For an up-to-date list of New York hotel and restaurant advertisers in the Monitor, please visit, telephone or write to the New York office, conveniently located on the twenty-second floor of Five Hundred Fifth Avenue Building, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

'Boy, Can I Take It!' Says 'Cop' Licking Cone on Zero Day

The polar blasts that swirled frigidly around Harvard Square made little impression on William A. McDonnell of the Cambridge police force. For two hours and a half he directed traffic with zephyrs from zero whistling around his ears. But William didn't shiver, cringe or quake. What it took to do his trick William had—and a little bit more.

A blast of cold air smote the sergeant at the desk as William came in, relieved by some less hardy brother officer. The sergeant yelled without looking up, "Shut that door."

Then something made him lift his head. William was softly closing the door that shut out the frigid winds. One might almost think that William was closing it reluctantly. William was holding an ice cream cone in the free hand. He licked it lingeringly, contemplatively.

The sergeant ducked his head down into his collar while little chills chased themselves along his spine. The head shot out again as the sergeant bellowed. He wanted to know what was the matter. Why was Officer McDonell licking an ice-cream cone on such a day, and after a turn on traffic duty at that?

Officer McDonnell explained. He wanted the rest of the boys to know he could "take it." The ice-cream cone was his gesture.

The room was decidedly warmer when the sergeant had finished saying what he had to say. The door closed softly—behind Officer McDonnell this time. William could "take it" so he was being sent back to his frigid post to take some more.

Salesmen Making Use Of Vital Statistics As Trade Directory

Baby carriage, insurance, and furniture salesmen keep out!

Members of the Massachusetts City Clerks Association would like permission to post some such notice on their record-room doors hereafter. For these fellows, it seems, legitimate and essential as their trades may be, are getting to be a nuisance.

Seeking names of newlyweds and newly-proud parents upon whom to practice their supermerchandising talents, the clerks protest, they barge boldly into the record offices, monopolize the only extra chair and spend the day poring over the books. These records of course are public property and are open to inspection by anyone. But, the clerks insist, it was not the intent of the law to make them available for commercial purposes.

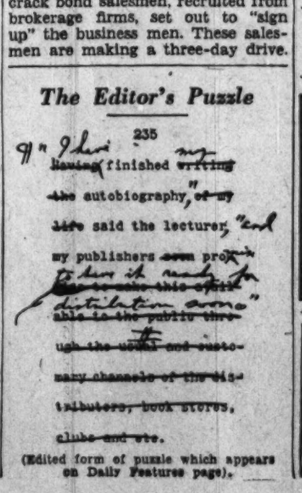
Some firms, it is pointed out, depend almost entirely on these vital statistics for their customer lists. Thus they profit, according to the municipal scribes, at the expense of the public. The clerks suggest legislation which would give their craft authority to withhold records sought purely for business purposes. A recent meeting of the association in Boston served as the occasion for the airing of their views.

Bond Salesmen at Work To Swell Boston Relief

Boston's Emergency Campaign of 1934 is steadily marching toward its $4,500,000 fund to maintain the services of 110 social welfare agencies in the city. The total reached yesterday was $1,504,385. Thus one-third of the drive is over, with the campaign 15 days under way.

Anonymous gifts of $10,000 and $7500 were among the contributions reported yesterday. In the meantime, more lively interest in the campaign among downtown business concerns is expected. Yesterday, crack bond salesmen, recruited from brokerage firms, set out to "sign up" the business men. These salesmen are making a three-day drive.

The Editor's Puzzle


9/11 John 235
having finished my
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my publishers soon pro-
to have it ready for
time to make this epoch
distribution arra-
able to the public thro-
ugh the usual and custo-
mary channels of the dis-
tributors, book stores,
clubs and etc.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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Scythia*	March 3	Cameronia	May 6 D
Scythia*	March 31	Caledonia	May 20 D
Scythia*	April 28	Cameronia	June 3 D
Laconia	May 12	Caledonia	June 10 B
Scythia	May 26	Cameronia	July 1 D
Laconia	June 9	Caledonia	July 8 B
Scythia	June 23	Caledonia	July 29 B
Laconia	July 7	Cameronia	Aug. 12 D

*and regularly thereafter
*omits Cobh

D—calls Derry—omits Belfast
B—calls Belfast—omits Derry

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Advances Buoyantly With Some New Highs

Rails, Aircraft and Farm Implement Shares in Ascendency

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Stocks moved sharply higher today and the upward trading rush in the early hours attained a momentum equal to some of the fast sessions of the 1933 spring-summer revival.

Rails were consistently firm, and buying flurries also occurred in aircraft, farm, oil, motor and other categories.

The late tone was firm, and advances of 1 to 2 or more points were shown by American Telephone, Case, United Aircraft, Chrysler, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Santa Fe and New York Central. United States Steel improved fractionally.

Increased demand for favorite issues put the ticker tape seven minutes behind floor transactions at one time, and trading in the first two hours exceeded 2,000,000 shares.

Aircraft Stocks Active

Most of the aircraft stocks were especially active following approval by the House Naval Affairs Committee of the recommendation to purchase 1184 naval planes over a five-year period at a cost of some $95,000,000. One block of 30,000 shares of Curtiss-Wright changed hands at a fractional gain.

An expansion of public participation in equity trading was reported by several commission firms while, at the same time, several professional operators were said to have lightened their commitments on the theory that some of the more active issues have advanced too rapidly.

Bond Market Active

A fresh buying interest developed in a wide list of secondary bonds in the early trading today in response to the briskly rising stock market. Prime corporate issues were firm, though not especially active. U. S. Governments added a little to their gains of yesterday.

Having undergone some adjustment of position in the last few days, the lower price classifications, favorites of the rank and file of bond traders, were in good position to move with the market for equities. Rails, utilities and industrials of a fairly wide range appeared to be in equal favor with buyers.

Under fairly active trading such issues as Alleghany Corporation 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, International Telephone issues, Pacific Gas & Electric 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s stepped ahead a point or more.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—From a near-term viewpoint we are facing a number of days which guesses are as likely to be wrong as right. Perhaps I am suffering from stubbornness but I cannot get over the feeling, from watching the action of stocks, that the underpinning is not so sound as it appears on the surface.

There is a suggestion, it seems to me, that leading stocks are having a pretty tough battle in negotiating higher levels. It is true that, yesterday, the market, as reflected in the averages, made substantial progress. It is likewise true that there would seem to be little disagreement with the opinion that stock prices will be perched on considerably higher levels two or three months from now.

Nevertheless, when the nearer term is thoughtfully considered it is too much to expect that the market will continue its recent pace upward right through February without more than minor reactions. Markets simply don't do that. We find, in going back over past history, that a strong January nearly always brings about weakness in February.

There have been many instances when stocks have worked sidewise for days on end and then suddenly have broken through on the upside for a day or two. This obviously stimulates a great deal of buying. It also tends to discourage those who had counted upon a reaction. Just about the time even the doubting Thomases had reluctantly agreed that stocks couldn't break, along has come a sudden five to 10-point drop.

With these reminders from the past this writer will continue to keep his fingers crossed in so far as his opinions are concerned on the near-term, until the next few days show the way. He will do this remembering two things: (1) That the short swings in the present type of market are relatively unimportant, and (2) that it is a toss-up whether short-run guesses will be right or wrong.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.93	.93⅝	.92⅝	.92⅞	+⅛
July	.91½	.91⅞	.91	.91⅛	+⅛
September	.92¼	.93	.92⅛	.92¼	
	Corn				
May	.53⅜	.53⅜	.52⅝	.52⅝	−⅛
July	.54⅞	.55⅛	.54½	.54⅝	−⅛
September	.56⅞	.56⅞	.56	.56⅛	−⅛
	Oats				
May	.38¾	.38⅞	.38¾	.38½	
July	.38	.38⅛	.37⅝	.37¼	−⅛
September	.37⅝	.37⅝	.37⅜	.37⅝	

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.70½	69½	69½	−⅜
July	.71½	70½	70½	−⅛

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	Ind'ls 20	RR's 20	Ut's 20	Total 60
Monday	77.6	82.8	83.8	81.4
Week ago	77.3	81.9	83.2	80.3
Month ago	72.3	75.3	77.0	74.9
Year ago	64.8	65.1	83.5	71.1
2 yrs ago	67.7	74.2	82.0	74.6
3 yrs ago	89.0	103.1	99.1	97.1
High (1934)	77.6	82.8	83.8	81.4
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	91.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.30	Last Jan.29
38	38	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	37¾	37½	37½	
10⅜	8⅝	..	Adams Express	14200	11¼	10½	11	10¼
19¾	16	1	Adams Millis	1600	19¾	19⅜	19½	19
9⅞	7⅜	..	Addressograph	1100	10	9½	10	9⅝
7¼	5½	..	Advance Rumely	3000	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
8⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	1800	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
106¼	96½	3†	Air Reduction	1400	104½	102	103⅝	102
2¾	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	1000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23½	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	24200	22¾	22	22	22½
4⅞	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	7000	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅝
11	8½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1600	11	10½	11	10¼
10	8½	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
11	8⅝	..	Allegh pf wwXL	100	9½	9½	9⅛	
156½	144	6	Allied Chem	1800	157⅛	155¼	156	155
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124	124	124	123½
21¾	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	11600	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21½
17	12⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	800	18⅝	17¼	18⅝	1 7
5¼	4	..	Amal Leather	500	5	4⅞	4&	5
49	41½	2	Amerada	2100	49½	38½	49	48¼
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2200	35½	34½	34⅝	34
19	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1100	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
45	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	80	44	43½	43½	..
10⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	2400	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
61	58½	..	Am Best Sug pf	110	60⅞	60	60¼	60⅝
35½	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	35½	35	35½	35
100	93	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
103½	94½	4	Am Encaustic T	400	103½	100⅜	100½	100½
133	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	132	132	132	132
29½	23¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	5600	29½	29	30	29¼
12	8½	..	Am Chain	100	11	11	11	11
36	20½	..	Am Chain pf	500	3 6	29¼	36	..
49	46¼	2	Am Chicle	200	49	48¾	49	48¼
63½	51¼	..	AmCom Alcohol	6000	61½	59¾	60⅞	58⅝
4	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3	¾	3⅜	3½
9	6	..	Am European	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
11¼	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	12200	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅜
24⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	25⅜	23⅞	25⅜	23
20½	12	..	Am & For Pow	600	21⅜	20½	21⅜	20
14¾	9¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	1200	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
2¾	1⅞	1	Am Hawaiian	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
9¼	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	400	8⅞	9¼	9⅞	9½
38¾	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	39	37⅞	39	..
9⅜	6¼	..	Am Ice	1800	9⅜	9	9⅛	9
42	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	200	42	41¾	42	40⅝
9½	6½	..	Am International	5800	10⅛	9⅜	9⅞	9⅛
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	900	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6¼	4	..	Am La Fr pf	40	5½	5	5½	4½
34½	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	1400	34¼	34	34	33¾
62½	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	62	61¾	62	60
7¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1600	7¼	6⅞	7	7
21⅜	18	..	Am Metal	2200	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅝
22	21	1½	Am Nnews	60	28	28	28	28
9¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	9900	9	8⅞	8&	8¾
23¾	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	24½	23¾	24½	22⅝
21¾	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1800	20¾	20¼	20½	..
17	12⅜	..	Am Radiator	21200	17⅞	16⅝	17⅜	16⅝
23¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	13400	23½	23	23½	22¾
42¾	36	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	43¼	43	43½	42¾
28	19½	2	Am Seating	1400	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
2¼	1	..	Am Ship & Com	7800	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
28	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	4500	30	29	29	28
46⅞	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	28400	45⅞	44½	45	45⅞
82	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	81⅝	81¼	81½	81
25⅛	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	6600	25	24½	25	24¼
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	10	81	81	81	..
41	37	2½†	Am Stores	400	40	40	40	40
56½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	55¾	55½	55¾	55¼
119⅞	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	13600	120½	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	500	8⅜	8⅛	8½	8⅜
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	70	18⅜	16½	16½	16
24	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	11900	23⅜	22⅜	23½	22½
72½	69¼	6	Am Wat Ipf	400	73¼	72	73½	..
14	11¼	..	Am Woolen	2200	13¼	13	13¼	13
73¼	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	800	72½	71¾	71¾	71⅝
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	3	3	3	2¾
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	400	12	11¾	11¾	..
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
16⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	44800	17	16½	16⅝	16⅜
23	18	.60	Anchor Cap	1600	24	23	24	23
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	88	88	88	..
7⅛	7⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
7	5	..	A P W Paper	500	7¼	6¾	6¾	7
28	17½	1	Archer Daniels	400	28¾	28	28	..
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	84	84	84	84
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	9400	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	5¾
3½	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	4600	3⅜	3	3	3
63⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2800	62¼	60	60¾	55¾
4⅞	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	1400	6	5	5⅞	4⅞
7½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	500	7¼	6	7¼	7
23	11	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	13⅜	21¼	23⅜	21¼
13⅝	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	2200	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15½
71	54	..	Atchison T&SF	15600	72¼	70¾	72¼	69¾
78	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	400	76¾	75½	76¾	76
51	39	..	Atl Coast Line	2800	50½	49¼	50	49
15½	12¼	..	Atl Gulf & WI	100	13	13	13	..
20½	20	..	Atl Gulf &WI pf	100	20½	20	20½	..
33⅞	28¼	1	Atl Refining	25000	34½	33¾	34	33¾
44	35½	..	Atlas Powder	3100	44⅜	43¾	44⅜	43⅞
91	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	89½	89½	89½	91
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
56	47¾	2†	Auburn Auto	2800	58⅜	52¾	52¾	52¼
9¾	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	9	9	9	9
10¼	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	20600	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10
			—B—					
14¼	4	..	Baldwin Loco	14400	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	13¾
51	33	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	50	49	49	..
29¾	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	19000	31	29½	30¾	29¼
34½	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	35⅞	35	35	34½
91	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	30	90	90	90	..
45⅝	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	2100	46	45½	46	45¾
106½	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	500	107	107	107	..
4	3	..	Barker Bros	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼
26½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	24500	10	9¾	9¾	9½
14½	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1900	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14½
62½	61¾	3	Beech-Nut Pack N.	200	61¾	61½	61¾	..
12⅝	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	800	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11¾
104½	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	102½
14½	13⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan.	1800	13¼	13	13	13
22⅞	16⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	40200	23⅜	22¾	23	22½
31½	26½	..	Best & Co	600	32	31½	32	31½
14¾	14¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	42400	48⅜	47⅛	47⅞	47⅞
81⅝	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2100	80	78½	78½	77½
35	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	120	35⅞	34	35⅞	34
15	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	5400	16¼	15½	15⅝	15
19⅞	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
68⅝	55	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	68⅝	67½	68	67½
25	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	10600	25¾	24½	25¼	24
27	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	7800	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	27
19	18⅛	..	Boston & Maine	200	19	18⅛	19	..
17¼	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	70200	18¼	17½	17½	17⅝
11	10	1	Briggs & Strat	100	11	10¾	10¾	..
34¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	35⅜	33¾	34¾	33¾
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	84	84	84	..
5⅞	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	500	6½	5⅜	6½	..
..	..	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	43	43	43	..
75	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	73	72	73	73⅜
73	61⅜	..	Brown Shoe	400	59¼	58½	59¼	57½
118½	118½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	119½	119½	119½	..
7⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	1800	10⅛	8½	9¾	8½
9	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	1800	9	8⅜	8⅞	8½
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3200	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13½
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	32600	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅜
26	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	35	35	35	34
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	19600	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
12½	7¾	..	Bullard	2800	12½	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
6¾	6⅜	..	Burns Bros pf	50	8¼	7	7½	..
18⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	6900	18¾	18	18⅜	18
3⅜	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	200	3	2¾	3	2⅞
2⅝	2	..	Bush Term Bldg & Zinc	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
4	2⅛	..	Butterick	700	4	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
30½	21⅞	..	Byers	4200	30½	29¾	29¾	30
59½	47¼	..	Byers pf	130	58	58½	55½	..
			—C—					
26⅜	18¾	..	Calif Packing	1600	26¼	25⅞	26¼	26
1⅜	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	2400	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
12½	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	5800	12½	11⅞	11⅝	12¼
5¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	3200	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
27⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	3200	28¼	27	28	26¾
16⅝	12⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	15600	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16
31¼	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	800	30⅞	30½	30⅞	30⅜
8⅞	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
30	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	420	31	30	31	30
79	70	5	Caro C&O st	40	81	81	81	..
81	65¼	4	Case Thresh	32700	84	81½	82¾	81
79⅝	68	4	Case Threshing pf	30	79¾	79	79	79
29⅜	23½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4200	30	29	30	28⅞
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex ltc	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
43½	33⅛	..	Celanese Corp	5700	43¼	41⅝	42⅝	41¾
12⅝	8⅞	..	Celotex Cp pf	10	8½	8½	8½	8½
30⅞	28½	1½	Central Aguirre	300	28¾	27½	28¼	29½
81½	70	..	Central RR of NJ	100	81½	81½	81½	78
9½	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	9	8⅞	9	..
36⅜	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	26500	36¾	35½	35¾	36¾
3¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
42¼	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2400	43¾	42½	42⅝	41¼
44⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	12700	44¾	44½	44½	43⅞
3½	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	3	3	3	..
3½	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3½	3½	3½	..
5⅜	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	1000	5⅜	5	5⅜	4¾
10½	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1700	10⅝	10	10⅝	10¼
7	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	5500	7⅞	6⅝	7	6⅝
10⅜	6⅞	..	Chi M&St P pf	10500	10⅞	10	10⅝	9¾
11⅜	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	4800	11¾	11	11⅜	10¾
20½	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	800	21	20	20½	19¾
9½	7¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	6500	9½	9	9¼	9¼
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	4900	21⅝	20½	21	21
5½	2¾	..	Chi Rock Is' & P	600	5	4¾	5	4¾
7	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6⅜	6½	6⅝	6½
8¼	5⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
24	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
9¼	6	..	Childs Company	10500	9⅜	9	9¼	8⅞
16½	13	..	Chile Copper	40	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
59½	49⅞	2	Chrysler	62500	58	56⅝	57	56
23⅝	17¼	2	Cilty Ice & Fuel	2500	24¼	24	24¼	23⅞
72	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	75⅝	73	73	..
1½	¾	..	City Stores vtc	200	1	1	1	..
1½	⅞	..	City Stores	1200	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1⅛
5⅛	3¾	..	City Stores A	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¼
4½	3	..	City Stores A vtc	500	4¾	4½	4¾	..
14	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	70	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
35¼	28	1	Cluett Peabody	1400	36½	36	36¼	35¼
14⅝	10⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	5600	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
24⅝	18	..	Collins & Aikman	7500	25½	24¾	24¾	23½
7⅜	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
24½	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	30	20	19	19	..
38	27	..	Colo & Southern	100	40	39	39½	38
29⅞	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	140	33	31½	32	30
21½	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	100	25	25	25	24¾
15¼	11⅛	.50s	Columbia Gas	18600	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	14⅜
72	52	6	Columbia G pf A	800	70⅜	68	68	68½
60	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	59½	59½	59½	..
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	26	25⅜	26	25⅝
66¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	1600	68½	65	67½	65
25½	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	10500	26½	25¼	25½	25⅛
25½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	90	24⅞	24½	24⅝	24⅛
42½	38	3	Comm Cred A	400	43	42¼	43	42½
26	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	120	26½	26	26½	25
46⅞	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	9800	48	46⅞	48¾	46⅜
99½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	600	100¼	100	100	99½
36½	30¼	.60	Comm Solvents	4500	36¾	35¼	36⅛	35¾
3½	1¾	..	Comwith & So	32600	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
41	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	1500	37½	36¼	36¼	36½
28¾	23	1	Congoleum Nairn	8500	28¾	28	28	28
4⅝	2⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅛
14½	10⅝	..	Consol Film I pf	700	14¼	13⅜	14	13¾
44⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	15600	44	43	43¼	42½
90	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	89⅜	89	89⅝	89
3	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	400	3	3	3	3
12⅝	9¾	..	Consol Oil	42500	12⅞	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞
5¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
1⅞	⅝	..	Consol Textile	3100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8½	6½	..	Container A	500	8½	7⅞	8	7⅞
3	2⅜	..	Container B	4800	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	3400	14	13⅜	13⅜	13½
2¼	1	..	Cont Baking B	4500	2½	2	2	2
62	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	700	63	62¾	63	62
81	75	2½	Cont Can	3500	79¾	78¼	78½	79
11¼	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1200	11⅝	11	11⅛	11
32¾	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	33	32	33	30½
2	1½	..	Cont Motors	6200	2½	2	2	2½
19⅜	16½	..	Cont Oil	34700	20¼	19¼	19¾	19½
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	3700	84¼	83¼	84	82⅞
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	30	137	137	137	..
6¾	3¾	..	Coty	1500	6⅞	6⅛	6½	6
34⅞	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	13400	34⅞	34¼	34¾	34
14⅞	8	..	Crosley Radio	1800	14½	14	14½	14
35½	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	35¾	34	35⅝	34¼
6½	3⅞	..	Crown Zellarback	6900	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
28¾	21⅝	..	Crucible Steel	1500	28¾	28	28½	27¾
60¼	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	500	60¼	58⅜	60½	..
2¾	1	..	Cuba Co	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
9½	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2700	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
45½	20⅜	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	40	40	40	40
43	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	43	41⅜	42½	41¼
20¼	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	1500	21¼	20	21¼	19⅞
60	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub f	400	59½	59	59½	59
5½	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	164800	5½	4¾	5¼	4⅝
10¾	8¾	..	Curtiss-Wright A	31500	10¾	10	10½	9¾
16¼	11	..	Cusler Hammer	700	17	16½	17	16
			—D—					
7	6	..	Davega St	500	6¾	6⅜	6¾	..
14½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1200	15½	14⅜	14⅝	14½
32½	26½	..	Deere & Co	13300	34	32½	33⅛	32¼
72	53	..	Del & Hudson	2600	72⅝	70¼	72	70
29½	22½	..	Del Lack & W	10500	31⅜	29¼	31	28⅝
8¼	3¾	.

Financial: News and Comment

Billion as Aid To Home Owners May Be Next Step

Federal Home Loan Bank Head Sees President in Modernization Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Enlargement of the capital funds of the Federal Homeowners' Loan Corporation so that it may assist private institutions in financing modernization of America's 10,000,000 urban homes and construction of new ones, has been asked of President Roosevelt by Mr. John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Details of the plan are now being discussed by the President with Treasury and Budget Bureau officials. According to Mr. Fahey, the President is "entirely in sympathy with the purpose of the scheme."

May Need Billion

Although no figures have been determined upon, it has been estimated that the additional capital for the corporation might run as high as $1,000,000,000. Most of this additional money would be made available through already existing private building and loan associations, but Congress in addition would be asked to extend the corporation's authority to give it the power to lend funds for home modernization direct to those persons who have had to borrow money from the corporation to avoid foreclosures on their indebtedness. In addition new impetus would be given to the development of federal savings and loan associations as private thrift institutions in communities where home financing resources are lacking or insufficient.

The properties on which the corporation asks permission to itself finance improvements do not represent more than one house in 10 or one in 20, Mr. Fahey said, but he expressed the view that the "resulting expenditure for modernization would add to the value of such properties and create healthy activity in the building trades in addition to the steps which would be taken by other homeowners through the federal savings and loan associations and other members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System."

Confined to Urban Houses

This proposed financing plan would be confined strictly to urban residences. Care will be taken to make sure that the additional funds lent to building and loan associations go directly to new construction or repairs and are not used to improve the liquidity of the organization itself.

Mr. Fahey expressed the opinion that there are "bigger opportunities in home modernization than in construction," at the present time. Employment in the construction industry despite the public works program is still 80 per cent below normal, he estimated.

"No other step would bring greater immediate benefit to the large numbers of homeowners and to the millions of workers normally employed in the building industries than the restoration of ample resources for home loans," he declared. "The legislative measures now under consideration have been drawn up with that fact in view."

Cuban Recognition May Mean a New Reciprocal Treaty

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Recognition of the Cuban Government by the United States will mean that the matter of a new reciprocal treaty, giving Cuba a preference of between 20 and 50 per cent, can now be negotiated, according to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., in its review of the market for the week.

"Sugar futures advanced into new high ground during the week, gaining four to eight points," the exchange says. "The average closing price advanced from 150 to 156. Sales amounted to 133,500 tons. The recognition of the Cuban Government on Tuesday had been discounted previously by the market and the advance from that point was very gradual."

Irish Free State Foreign Trade Off

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Foreign trade of the Irish Free State registered a 25 per cent decline in value in the January-November period of 1933, compared with the corresponding period of 1932, according to a report from Dublin made public by the Commerce Department.

Imports for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1933, totaled £33,059,690, compared with £40,034,935 during the January-November period of 1932. Exports in the 1933 period were valued at £17,400,266, compared with £23,946,773 during the January-November, 1932, period.

Trade with Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the 11-month period of 1933 represented 70 per cent of the Irish Free State's imports and 94 per cent of its exports, the report shows.

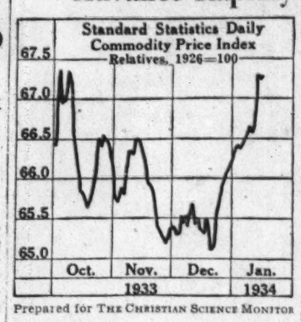
Irish Free State imports from the United States during January-November, 1933, period amounted to £940,000, compared with £1,249,100 in the corresponding period of 1932; exports to the United States during the two periods were, respectively, £141,569 and £98,992.

Chilean Finance Minister Elected Nitrate Executive

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 30 (By U. P.—Finance Minister Gustavo Ross was elected president of the new Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corporation at the first meeting of its board of directors here.

Mr. Ross will retain his finance portfolio.

Commodity Prices Advance Rapidly



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AVERAGE prices of commodities responded promptly to the President's recommendations to Congress for monetary control with the implications for widespread credit inflation.

The Standard Statistics Company daily price index advanced rapidly, regaining the ground lost in the preceding three months and currently standing at virtually the high point of the recovery period.

Financial Papers In London Weigh Problem of 'Ads'

Must Warn Against 'Sharks' Without Destroying Advertising Income

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The financial journal's problem of how effectually to warn its readers against sharks without destroying advertising income necessary for its own continued existence, is set forth courageously in the current issue of the Monthly Review of Lloyds Bank Limited, one of Britain's five chief banking concerns.

The writer is Mr. Oscar R. Hobson, editor-in-chief of the Financial News, a leading London City newspaper.

"Of the financial dailies," Mr. Hobson writes, "it is a rough approximation to the truth to say that they rely upon company-meeting advertising, plus the miscellaneous financial advertisements to enable them to make ends meet, and upon prospectuses for their profit. For the weekly financial press and the general dailies, company-meeting advertising is not of quite such vital interest, but it is very important.

Must Pay a Price

"Financial advertising in the lump has therefore certainly contributed much more largely to newspaper revenues in the last 10 years than ever before. But it would be idle to shirk the fact that the newspapers have had to pay a price for this contribution to their fortunes. In an ideal world it might be possible to have a newspaper system in which an advertiser neither asked for nor expected editorial favors from the newspaper, and in which the editor was entirely unconcerned with the advertisements which his newspaper carried.

This ideal state is, howver, far removed from the concrete facts. In actual fact financial advertisers, in a large proportion of cases, expect editorial reference to the subject-matter of their advertisements; they expect those references to be favorable, and resent it if they are not. It is a very natural attitude, but when, as not infrequently happens, the expectation or the resentment express themselves in the threat (veiled or open) to withhold advertising, it is obvious that it becomes a very difficult matter for the newspaper editor or city editor to comment freely and unreservedly upon a balance sheet or a chairman's speech.

Restricts Criticism

"I am not in the least suggesting that anything which could be fairly called corrupt practice exists. In British journalism there is nothing in the remotest degree resembling the system of subsidy and blackmail that prevails in a portion of the French press. But I do say that it would be disingenuous of me in writing of the British financial press if I were to ignore the plain fact that the system under which a large part of the costs of newspaper production is provided not by selling news but by selling advertising space, to some extent restricts freedom of criticism on matters of finance. The British press is for this reason less outspoken in its comment on company finance than the German press is (or was before the Hitler revolution), for the reason that the German press depends hardly at all upon financial advertising."

The system can be made, and indeed is made tolerable, Mr. Hobson thinks, by forbearance on the part of advertisers and by insistance by the public upon expert and critical discussion of company finance in the press.

Referring to the scandals recently brought to light in connection with the 1928-29 boom, he adds, "I think that it is undeniable that it was only the fear of the law of libel (based upon a sound estimation of its dangers) which prevented the press from exposing at least half a dozen of these scandals in time, at least, to save the pockets of a considerable proportion of the victims."

December Operating Income of Railroads

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Net operating income of some of the leading railroads for the month of December compares:

Nashville, Ch & St. L	$65,811	$149,617
Mobile & Ohio	16,883	a21,030
Wheeling & Lk Erie	61,322	232,504
Chicago, Ind & Louisv	37,811	101,019
Rock Island	72,373	219,987

a—Deficit.

Balancing Reform With Recovery Is Seen as Big Task

Bank Says Whatever Bars Fair Profits Is Threat to Business Outlook

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The difficult task confronting the present Administration is to strike a proper balance between recovery and reform, and, at the same time to keep itself solvent without crushing business initiative, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its monthly survey just issued.

Referring to the objectives of the New Deal, the Survey says:

"An attempt is being made simultaneously to aid the consumer, the worker, the farmer, and the business man. But aid to one group increases the burden on the others. The only way in which all groups can advance together is through an increase in the total national income: that is, in the aggregate output of farms, mines, and factories. But goods are and must be produced for the sake of profits; and the current program, instead of making it easier for business concerns to earn profits, tends in some ways to make it more difficult. In this way, it runs the risk of lessening the incentive to business activity and of preventing an increase that might otherwise take place in the national income."

Taxes Increasing

It is further stressed that the heavy taxes levied against business profits seem to have a tendency to be increasing, rather than diminishing. The huge fiscal expenditures of the Government will inevitably involve a greater tax load on business, says the survey, and, it adds, "unless great care and skill are exercised, the result of this tendency may be to make profitable business operations very difficult, and thereby to weaken the incentive to business enterprise to such an extent that recovery will be seriously impeded."

Regarding several recent proposals in Congress to place further taxes on corporations, it says:

"Whether these proposals are adopted or not, it is clear that the present and prospective fiscal needs of the Government, combined with the more radical schemes for redistribution of income, contain serious threats to business profits, which are the mainspring of business enterprise. To a business concern, profits are more than an incentive; they are an absolute necessity. An enterprise that fails to make money must eventually go out of business."

The view on the gold bill is taken that the feature of irredeemability of money will possibly undermine the people's confidence in the currency.

Irredeemable Currency

"The deeper and more lasting significance of the monetary bill lies in the provisions making the currency of the United States permanently irredeemable in gold except at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, placing the entire gold reserve of the nation in the hands of the Government, and conferring upon the Administration almost unlimited powers to manipulate credit conditions," the review says.

"From the point of view of the individual citizen, undoubtedly the most striking of these provisions is the one that makes the currency irredeemable. According to the traditional view, redeemability is the very heart of the gold standard. It gives money a definite and tangible value independent of any governmental authority. While the privilege of convertibility is not often exercised under normal conditions in modern life, the knowledge that the privilege exists gives rise to a confidence in the currency that finds its expression in the well-known phrase, 'sound money.'"

The Business Outlook

The business outlook is "intimately related to developments at Washington," the survey continues, "and particularly to the two highly significant steps taken by the Government this month—the project to expend billions of dollars of public funds on relief and recovery, and the decision to reduce the gold content of the dollar by at least 40 per cent. Both of these measures point toward large potential currency and credit expansion, resulting in substantially higher prices as business revival gains momentum.

"The success of the program depends on the maintenance of the Government's credit. It seems likely that the huge financing operations to be undertaken in the next few months can be successfully accomplished. But they will result in a heavy debt burden, with a succession of maturities that can be handled only on condition that the Government adheres rigidly to the budget balancing program outlined by the President in his message."

Heavy Wool Buying In Boston Market

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Heavier buying of wool on the Boston market at slightly higher prices through January and increased consumption during the first 11 months of 1933 were reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Boston activity came principally during the last two weeks. Foreign markets were active and higher at the opening of 1934 sales but sentiment changed after the middle of the month at London and Southern Hemisphere markets.

Wool consumption during the first 11 months of last year was 32 per cent above the 1932 figures.

Heavier shipments of foreign wool to the United States were noted last year with imports of combing and clothing wool reported at 44,000,000 pounds compared with 15,000,000 pounds in 1932. The carryover of wool in Southern Hemisphere countries at the end of the 1932-1933 season was the smallest in three years.

Chamber Sharply Criticizes Guarantee of Bank Deposits

New York State Organization Says Such Plan Never Successful, That Risks Are Unpredictable, and Those Who Pay Cost Have No Vote

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The guarantee of bank deposits is sharply criticized in a report to be presented at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Feb. 1. The report, which is sponsored by the Committee on Finance and Currency of which Edward P. Maynard is chairman, urges that the entire question of deposit insurance be further studied before the existing temporary plan, which expires next July, he made permanent. The committee recommends that, in the meantime, the temporary plan be continued two years.

The report declares that no bank deposit guarantee law has ever been successful and gives the following summary of the results of state guarantees:

Oklahoma—enacted in 1907; inoperative in 1921 due to the fund's being practically insolvent; repealed in 1923, deficit being between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

Kansas—enacted in 1909; repealed in 1929; deficit, $7,115,000.

Texas—enacted in 1909; repealed in 1927; deficit, $16,000,000.

Nebraska—enacted in 1911; repealed in 1930; deficit, $22,000,000.

Mississippi—enacted in 1914; suspended in 1930, due to deficit of $5,000,000.

South Dakota—enacted in 1915; repealed in 1925; reinstated by referendum in 1926; amended in 1927; deficit as of June 30, 1930, $36,769,000.

North Dakota—enacted in 1917; repealed in 1929, deficit, $14,000,000.

Washington—enacted in 1917; voluntarily canceled when Scandinavian Bank of Seattle failed with deposits of $9,000,000; repealed in 1929.

"The Banking Act of 1933 creates the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which will be managed by the Comptroller of the Currency and two citizens appointed by the President," the report says.

"Under this act the temporary insurance of bank deposits, up to $2500 became operative on January 1, 1934. Permanent insurance of deposits (100 per cent up to $10,000; 75 per cent of the amount between $10,000 and $50,000; and 50 per cent of the excess over $50,000) becomes operative July 1, 1934.

Not Real Insurance

"Federal Reserve member banks must participate in this insurance and pay to the corporation an amount equal to one-half of 1 per cent of their total deposit. The permanent plan, to become effective July 1, 1934, provides that the banks shall receive stock in the corporation, and the participating banks will be subject to unlimited assessments to meet losses. Any state bank even though not a member of the Federal Reserve System, may join in this deposit insurance, upon making the same contribution as the Federal Reserve member banks.

"Obviously, it is a misnomer to designate this protection to depositors as insurance; those who receive the benefits do not pay the premiums; and the entire enterprise does not partake of the character of insurance. There is no real actuarial basis or data on which either assessed contributions or distributed benefits could be computed. The risk involved in business cycles is irregular and unpredictable.

Shows No Discrimination

"Private corporations which insure against fire or marine losses, or guarantee the fidelity and honesty of employees and others or indemnify parties to a contract for its nonperformance, pick their risks and vary the rates charged the beneficiaries in accordance with the varying hazards.

"Under any real insurance plan a badly managed bank or an uneconomical bank would pay a high premium. But under this plan, everyone can come in for insurance, and the stockholders in the Insurance Corporation who will pay the cost of the insurance, and incur unlimited liability, have no voice in the management of the corporation and no vote in determining the risks to be covered."

Twice in recent years the chamber has gone on record against the guarantee or insurance of bank deposits. In 1918 it unanimously adopt a report opposing a bill before Congress providing for a national bank tax to be used to pay losses of depositors of failed banks. Last year the chamber opposed a bill before the Legislature to establish a state guarantee fund for bank deposits.

The World's Business

Exchange Equalization

MOSCOW gave the world the word "tempo" to describe the pace at which a government moves toward its objectives. But if the word still remains in the U. S. S. R., the thing itself has moved across the Atlantic, and has found a home in Washington. There can surely have been no measure in the history of the United States which has received less attention in proportion to its importance than the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. In a way the measure is even more important than the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, which was the culmination of decades of public discussion and legislative inquiry. For that enactment did not fix the gold value of the currency. Nor did it set up any machinery for dealing in the currencies of other countries. The Gold Reserve Act, however, does both, and, in addition, essays to duplicate an agency of money control which the act of 1913 vested in the Federal Reserve Act. It is thus another Federal Reserve Act, and something more; a Gold Standard Act of 1900, and something more. Yet the bill received a bare fortnight's thought from the time the President asked for the legislation. To the Carter Glasses of our time, this lack of consideration appears appalling. Virginia's redoubtable senior Senator might well exclaim with John Quincy Adams: "Are we to slumber in indolence, or fold our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied by the will of our constituents?" Yes, indeed. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the President is the instrument of "the will of our constituents." He has received a mandate to do two things. One is to promote economic recovery. The other is to lay down the bases of social and economic reform. If he says that any measure is destined to accomplish one or other of these objectives, the people will applaud him, and Congress must obey. Of the two branches of Congress, the House is the more tractable. Having to come up for reelection this year, it knows better than to cross the will of a President who thus speaks in the name of the nation, whereas only one-third of the Senate has to walk the gangplank at the next elections. It was this fact that insured any discussion at all.

* * *

Stabilization Fund

The speed with which the Gold Reserve Act was considered was due to the supposed need for arming the Treasury with the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. This fund is to be used in part for stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar at 50 to 60 per cent of its old parity. At present the rate works out at around 62 cents. All the natural forces are pushing it higher. Probably the biggest force at this time is being exerted by American dollars returning from a temporary flight to Europe. They were sent abroad out of fright caused by the gold purchase policy. Their owners feel that the United States becomes "safer" for capital as a result of the new law. But repatriation causes a constant upward pressure upon the dollar. The existing level of the dollar is determined in precisely the same way as the price of a commodity. Demand for ordinary things makes them more expensive. So with the dollar, which would improve in its rate if it were left alone. The disposition to hurry the Gold Reserve Act was therefore due to the need as seen by the Administration for equipping the Treasury with the necessary funds to keep the dollar pressed back in the new 50-60 cent range. Federal Reserve money has been used pending enactment. But it has not been employed in enough quantity to keep the dollar down, and now the Treasury money will come to the rescue.

* * *

The House Attitude

There is too much of a feeling in the House and Senate that the new problem is simply the problem that the British faced when they set up their exchange equalization fund. Witness the opinion of the House. "The (British) equalization fund was so effective in driving our dollar up that we were forced off the gold standard," says its report. "It is to prevent a repetition of this experience that we create the stabilization fund preparatory to the return to gold redemption." The implication is that the dollar was kept overvalued in terms of the pound both before and after the American suspension of the gold standard. As to the case before the American lapse off gold, this is such a big subject that discussion of it must be left over till tomorrow. But the succeeding situation has been plain nough. Not a penny of British funds has been employed in operating in the dollar-pound market. When the United States went off gold, the British transferred their operations to the franc exchange. This has been kept steady, while the dollar-pound rate has been fluctuating wildly. Even the calm that came over the dollar-pound ratio in mid-December was claimed in Washington to be due entirely to RFC, not British, operations. So the House really means what has been expressed in debate so often—that the fund is to be used to put the United States on a parity of bargaining power in the event of stabilization negotiations. Fighting phraseology of this sort, however, is always unfortunate. It seldom leads to agreement. The United States was said to have left the gold standard partly in order to put itself on a parity of bargaining power. But there was no result. The attitude which took possession of the House and seems to be generally shared in Washington is a hang-over from the suspicions engendered prior to the American departure from the gold standard by the British manipulation of the pound-dollar exchange rate through its exchange equalization fund. The more light that is shed on this fund, then, the more hope there is of a proper understanding between the United States and Great Britain. H. B. E.

Buying Activity In Cloth Market Continues Strong

Largest Interest Shifts to Coarse Yarn Goods—Sales Top Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 30—Buying activity continued in full force last week with maximum interest shifting during the week from coarse yarn constructions to fine yarn goods.

There was a buying rush early in the week for print cloths and sheetings which gradually diminished to normal trading at the week-end. Sales for the week as a whole for coarse yarn goods were well above production, being estimated at about 120 per cent thereof. Activity was well distributed throughout all sections of the coarse yarn division.

In the fine goods division the week began with normal activity and increased from day to day to a general rush to acquire goods which showed signs of growing scarcity. Buyers who have been holding off in the expectation of picking up their needs at lower prices finally came in toward the week-end and paid substantially more for the goods they desired.

Lawn Goods Scarce

The scarcity was most notable in those lawn constructions suitable for organdie finish. The great demand forced prices up as much as ½c in one day and 1¾c above sales made early in the month. The 40-inch 9.00-yard 76x72s which sold below 7c early in the month brought 8¾c last week and many mills held it at 8¾c. It is now freely conceded that this style will be even more popular this season than it was last season when its scarcity forced prices even higher than now.

Under the NRA regulations the Cotton Textile Institute has so far succeeded in a very efficient control which limits production to the capacity of the public to absorb the goods. This was well displayed in the month of December as shown by the statistics of spindle activity issued by the Census Bureau. The figures from the Census Bureau show that spindle activity was reduced from 6,796,420,829 spindle hours during November to 5,095,047,829 spindle hours in December which is approximately 2,000,000 spindle hours more than 25 per cent, as ordered.

Spindle Activity Reduced

The reduction in activity was spread very well throughout the various sections north and south, coarse goods as well as fine goods. The New England group considered as a whole cut their activity about 27 per cent. In the South the reduction approximated 24 per cent. This shows a very general coöperation among all cotton mill executives.

Mill executives continue to complain of the unfairness of the processor tax on two grounds.

In the coarse goods division mills were well satisfied to maintain the prices gained during the previous week. Gains were recorded in the 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard print cloth to 6¼c for spot and 6⅛c for future delivery and the 36-inch 6.70-yard of the same count to 5⅞c.

Sheetings were advanced in a number of cases notably the 40-inch 2.85-yard 48x48s which brought 9¼-⅛c and the 5.00-yard 44x40s of the same width at 6½c.

In the fine goods division advances were recorded in the 40-inch 60x48s combed lawns which sold at 8¼c and the 88x80s which brought 9¼c.

Voiles were more active and regular organdies sold well on the basis of 7⅞c for 11.00-yard 68x56s. Many mills held this number at 7½c at the week end. Combed broadcloths were only in moderate demand since ruling prices throw them out of consideration for popular priced shirts selling at $2 or less.

Report on Federal Control of Exchange

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—General satisfaction with the Dickinson report dealing with federal control of the stock exchanges was expressed by members of the brokerage fraternity after reading the full text of the report, although they disagreed with some of the recommendations made.

The more important points of the report include:

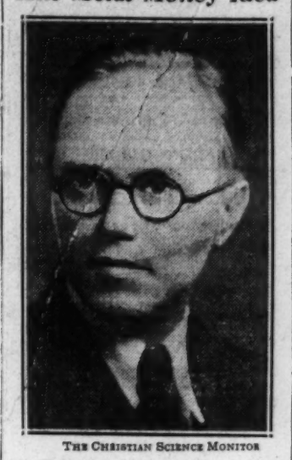
A rule prohibiting members from lending customers securities without separate authorization in writing; prohibiting members who specialize in a stock from participating in pools or from granting or acquiring options on the stock requiring members to show when a sale is made for cash; requiring corporations whose stock is listed on the exchange to furnish "adequate information in regard to operating results"; revising and enlarging to scope of independent audits; requiring close scrutiny of all market letters; requiring members to report daily all known transactions by pools; prohibiting members from soliciting customers in their homes; fixing high margin requirements on accounts having balances of less than $5000; requiring corporations who buy and sell their own stock to report the transactions promptly; and requiring members to employ customers men on regular contract basis.

Argentine Foreign Trade Drops 5 P. C. During 1933

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30 (By U. P.)—Total Argentine foreign trade for 1933 amounted to 2,017,548,000 pesos (currently $672,516,000) a reduction of 5 per cent from the 1932 figure of 2,124,047,000 pesos, it was announced here.

The decline was exports which fell from 1,287,782,000 pesos in 1932 to 1,120,446,000 pesos last year. Imports rose from 836,226,000 pesos to 1,120,446,000 pesos.

Hits Metal Money Idea



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Willard E. Atkins

Chairman of Department of Economics at New York University.

American Dollar Weaker in London, Closing at $5.02¾

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The possibility of an early American move to stabilize the dollar restricted trading on the foreign exchange market today and the dollar weakened 4⅜ cents to the pound, closing at $5.02¾.

While the market would welcome stabilization negotiations, it was said, there is such a wide difference of opinion as to the ultimate fixable rate for leveling off the pound and the dollar that dealers hesitate to operate, especially while the American equalization fund hangs over the market.

The dollar opened at 5.01¾ to the pound, as compared to the overnight rate of $4.98⅜.

Gold currencies were supported, and the French franc closed at 79.46 to the pound.

An offering of 800,000 sterling in the open market was taken mostly by American buyers at 132s., 10d. per fine ounce, including a premium of 8½d.

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States dollar depreciated 20 centimes in the foreign exchange market today closing at 15.82 francs (6.35 cents to the franc) as compared with yesterday's closing quotation of 16.02 francs (6.24 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States dollar sold on the foreign exchange market today at 2.61 marks (38.30 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's quotation of 1.63 marks (38.02 cents to the mark).

Retail Business At Chicago 21 To 25 Per Cent Larger

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 — Retail activity in Chicago maintained its pace last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Most of the larger consumer outlets of the city reported business up between 20 and 25 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago.

In the wholesale market the demand for deliveries continues. As in the retail field, buyers are particularly interested in ready-to-wear clothing, furniture and household utilities. The opening of new sales branches in near-by western cities by two of the larger Chicago wholesalers is said to reflect the general buoyancy reported by traveling salesmen.

The opening of the Chicago Automobile Show and the early approach of the spring market opening style show, as well as the many other style and gift expositions to be staged in Chicago during the next fortnight for the edification of out-of-town merchants, are also having a stimulating effect upon local turnover.

In the industrial field, the best news of the week came from the Stewart-Warner Corporation, which has made material additions to its personnel. Other local factories are also said to be anticipating a strengthening of production output during the next few months.

Discerns Injustice Equally in Rising Or Falling Prices

Economist Discards Views of Metal Money Men on the Price Level

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—There is injustice in rising as well as in falling prices, states Dr. Willard E. Atkins, chairman of the department of economics at New York University, in his forthcoming book, "Gold and Your Money."

In a comparison of the ideas of "Coin Harvey," a leading silver exponent around 1893, and those of Father Charles E. Coughlin, Professor Atkins declares that both men are mistaken in their belief that money, or lack of the basic metal it is backed by, is the root of economic evil.

In offering a criticism of the views of the two bimetallists, Dr. Atkins declares that neither seemed to realize the extent to which our money supply expands and contracts with little reference to the supply of gold.

May Cause Speculative Rise

"Both men believe that increasing the supply of the basic metal will bring rising prices," Dr. Atkins says. "The extent to which this is true depends upon many factors. If the basic metal is increased through gross devaluation or by adding huge quantities of silver, such action may provoke a speculative price rise based on the fear of uncontrolled inflation. The chief beneficiaries of such a rise, of course, would be the speculators.

"The farmer, perhaps, occupies a rather unique position and if a price rise gets under way he may gain," Professor Atkins continues. "He is generally a producer of highly competitive types of commodities which change in price rapidly. If the prices are rising his commodities will move forward faster than freight rates, mortgage charges, and certain other costs. In other words, as a group farmers may profit from a little inflation of prices, because all prices do not rise together and with the same speed.

Money Only One Factor

"Rising prices produce a time of differential competitive advantages: possibly agriculture can gain from this fact. Whether or not such a price rise can be started and whether a higher price level can be sustained depend upon many factors other than money.

"Finally, although both Father Coughlin and 'Coin' Harvey sense the injustice of falling prices they do not sense the injustice of rising prices. Small increases in prices lead to an outcry against the high cost of living, to protests from the white-collar employee, to demands from unorganized labor, and social unrest. The fact is that there is injustice in rising as well as in falling prices. And neither man has any plan to prevent either rising or falling prices in the future."

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
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DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

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Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 9
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 9
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
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Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.
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Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank
WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 3

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR
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Payable February 1, 1934
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Series DDD issued three months ago goes on a 7% basis. After deducting present distribution it is worth $118.00 per unit, a total improvement of 20% in three months.
Information may be obtained at
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National Action On Job Insurance Declared Remedy

Head of Massachusetts A. F. of L. Gives Views on King Bill

Only national legislation will solve that part of the unemployment problem intended to be remedied by a state plan of unemployment insurance, according to Mr. James T. Moriarity, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Moriarity, in a supplementary statement filed with the revised King bill in the Legislature yesterday, declared that as the causes of unemployment are national, national legislation is necessary to relieve them.

It is obvious, he holds, that state boundaries have been unimportant in the economic disurbance.

Although organized labor favors the principle of unemployment insurance, no plan will be effective, Mr. Moriarity says, until Congress creates by legislation a federally supervised, state-operated, nationwide system of employment offices in every city, and enact legislation permitting employers in a state providing employment insurance to deduct a large portion of the payment for this purpose from the income tax.

States operating under an independent insurance plan, labor contends, would be at a disadvantage because of the possibility of unequal competition by states not so provided.

The King bill, which failed of enactment last year, under its present revised form would require employers of 10 or more persons to establish an unemployment reserve with contributions of as much as two per cent of the pay roll, and provides for employee contributions only on a voluntary basis. There would be no cash contributions from the state.

The State Commission on Stabilization of Employment, which sponsored the plan, points out that under it industry is not required to take over the responsibilities of public relief, that an effort is made to prevent an increase in the usual financial problems in times of a business slump and that the status of the employer and employee is unchanged.

Greece Telephones Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Linking of Athens by telephone to a number of capitals in Europe and the Balkans by way of Saloniki has recently been completed. Telephonic communications in Greece have shown marked development in the past few years. Five lines now connect Athens and Saloniki.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Glovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-56, Watertown, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery which doubles wearing bonus in hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE; commissions collected at time of sale.
AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS
Dept. P-13, Indianapolis, Indiana

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LINGERIE, all prices reduced; excellent earnings for women; good profits; bonus; credit extended. MONBET, 55 West 42nd, N. Y. City

APARTMENTS TO LET

MEDFORD, MASS.—Upper apartment, 69 Ashland Street, 6 rooms, hot water heat, tile bath, large screened piazza, breakfast nook. Call Mystic 0564-J.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 50 WEST 96TH STREET
4 ROOMS
Across street from First Church: view of Central Park; unusually attractive layout; 2 bedrooms, dining alcove, extra lavatory; advantageous rental. Inquire premises or Wickersham 2-6200.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

RESPONSIBLE mother will board child, pleasant suburban home. Write Box S-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES"—Small home for children needing special care; trained, experienced workers in charge. Address South Lincoln, Mass., or telephone Wayland 194-5

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

CASH Paid for Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Watches and Jewelry. Hub. 8224
SAGER BROS. & CO.
333 Washington St., Boston, 6th floor to Rm. 616

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HARN 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY Nurses, governesses, infants nurses housekeepers 431 Riverside Drive University 4-5242. New York City

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

JANUARY markdown sale of fine furs; 30% saving on repairs and remodeling. CANTOR BROS., 168 Tremont Street, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for the aged or those needing experienced care; grounds enclosed DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

JEWELERS

UNUSUAL VALUES
in sterling and plated silverware of all descriptions; repairing and replating of finest quality; also diamonds. Inquire of ANNA EINSOHN, 807 Fifth Ave., New York City. Tel. Murray Hill 3-3668.

Local Classified

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 2 days, evenings, or both. 11 West 42nd St., Room 744, New York City.

OFFICES WANTED

GENTLEMAN, practitioner, desires office 3 afternoons, Manhattan, central location. Write Box T-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

F. J. SWENSON, 104-20 220th Street, Queens Village, L. I.; Phone Missouri 7-4097.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

PIANOS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Steinway Concert Grand; good condition, $150.00; Miniature Mahogany Grand, $200.00, perfect; upright $30.00. Tel. Riverside 9-7696, N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

ROOMS TO LET

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired; near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored) 261 So. 7th, Market 2-0688.

N. Y. C., 611 W 114th (near transits)—Attractive rooms, refined surroundings; business people; light kitchen privileges. HUND, University 4-8891

N. Y. C., 522 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished room, private bath, in apartment; private family; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Cozy single; sunny front double, freshly decorated, elevator; moderate; references. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 310 West 95th, near Drive—Well furnished, sunny, clean, quiet; double studio bed. Riverside 9-2632; Apt. 64.

TORONTO, ONT.—Superior home on the Hill; 1 or 2 beautifully furnished rooms with fireplace in professional man's home; artistic atmosphere, tiled bath, continuous hot water; unique location; magnificent view; quiet street, exclusive locality; 3 minutes Bay-Yonge cars; breakfast optional; references. Kingsdale 9936.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Married man desires position as gardener, nurseryman, or any kind of light work in suburbs; references. 4001 Belle Ave.; phone Liberty 3199.

EXPERIENCED chauffeur-mechanic (colored) desires position; references. Write E. WRIGHT, 112 W. 138th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Bradhurst 2-4168

MANAGER of hotel or club, qualified to competently fill position, can give efficient service; 35 years' experience. HENRY C. MEUSEL, 2822 Riggs Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

THEATRE manager, 44, would like to serve in some other capacity. JOSEPH MELL, 2937 West 35th St., Coney Island, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED —WOMEN

EXPERIENCED switchboard operator and Western Union telephone operator, file clerk. BIERY, 468 Nelson Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

RELIABLE woman to care for child or elderly person, day, afternoon or evening; references if desired. Tel. Richmond Hill 2-4113, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

YOUNG colored woman, cook, beauty culturist, graduate school for deaf, with son (13 years) training valet service, desires position; references; experienced. Write Box S-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Piano Studios Beverly Hills
323 N. Beverly Drive OX. 9003; CR. 795

MRS. GARETTA WALKER—Exp. teacher of piano, beginners and advanced; specializes in coaching singers and readers; choir training S. Or. 2-2375. 83 Hixon Place, So. Orange, N. J.

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A biscuit for every occasion!
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Wet Wash Thrifty and Rough Dry
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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind Service that brings you back again and again.
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THE NEW V-EIGHT Ford
112-inch Wheel Base
We have one of the largest and cest reputations in the world for all makes of cars
Noted for service
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Cleaner and Dyer
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5 Telephones, 5 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
233 GRAND AVE. PHONE { 1 or MET. 7705-W / MET. 2705-J

ONTARIO

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(Continued)

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QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
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MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

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Give me a trial You will be more than pleased
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
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Specializing in Pure Pork Sausage and Pork Products
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"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
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All Grades *Lowest Prices*
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QUEBEC

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(Continued)

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MARQUETTE 5435

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Custom Made Fur Coats
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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JERSEY—St. Brelade's Bay Hotel for winter residence of summer holiday; ideal position facing sea and south; central heating electric light; moderate terms

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East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole way; near church, Cliff lift, pier amusements, recently refurnished and decorated, lift all floors, sunsh. e day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food, terms moderate, suites by arrangement. Tel. 930 Grams Sunliff Bournemouth

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BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyheid Hall Manor Road.—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms, garage, central heating, reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. tariff

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Modernised, full sea front; 40 miles of extensive views; solarium; bathing hut; garage; from 6 guineas all inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH, Southbourne, La Chesnaye 27 Grand Ave.—Board residence; near sea; gas fires bedrooms, coal fires reception rooms; winter terms. Hostess MISS BIRCHENOUGH.

BOURNEMOUTH, South Mount, Priory Rd.—Private hotel, 3 minutes pier and gardens; excellent cuisine; from 3 guineas including private sitting room; garage. 'Phone 840.

BOURNEMOUTH STAFFIELD HOUSE Westcliff Rd., near sea—South aspect, bedroom gas fires. Proprietor MR and MRS TURVER

NR. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Combined attractions of country and sea; near buses and golf course; special terms for winter guests. MR. AND MRS SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Clarioge, 56 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPT. WALSH Tel 166611.

DEVONSHIRE, Paignton (near Torquay)—Board residence or winter apartments; 1 minute sea; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS Homecroft, Colin Rd. Tel. 62101

EASTBOURNE
Sandhurst Private Residential Hotel
Highly recommended. Position sea front. Ideal summer and winter resort. Central Heating. Terms moderate. Tel. 797

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HOVE—Comfortable home near sea; one hour from London; children welcomed. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens.

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Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient; good food, hot and cold water; bed and breakfast 8/6; per day 10/6; residents from 2½ gns. magnificent public rooms, billiards; readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

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Charmingly furnished public rooms; hot and cold water, gas fires central heating, electric lift; thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service; night porter; 3-5 gns weekly. Phone Pad. 8083

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LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6. Scottish proprietress. Bayswater 1751

LONDON, LURGAN HOTEL, 116 CROMWELL RD., KENSINGTON—Central all parts, lift to all floors, every bedroom hot and cold water ubones, central heating, gas fires; from 3 gns

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER W 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors

LONDON ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4. Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed breakfast bath, attendance from 8/6

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel; superior board residence, electric light central heating, garden, garage; 55 57 59 Osborne Road. Telephone 906 Jesmond

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Ideal Winter Residence
English Cuisine and Service
Ground Floor Suites
BROCHURE BY REQUEST.

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SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL. Promenade—Fully equipped, centrally heated, electric lift, orchestra, garage, good golf center Phone 4141 Grams. Marine.

SOUTHPORT, STAFFIELD HOUSE Westcliff Rd., near sea—South aspect, bedroom gas fires. Proprietor MR and MRS TURVER

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MONTREAL
(Continued)

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Now in full swing—with a rousing program of New Year Specials that set the pace for 1934.
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COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
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From 42/- weekly
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Under Personal Supervision of Proprietors

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church
HOTEL SOMERSET
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(200 rooms)
HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC STREET, MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)
THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W. 1
(150 rooms)
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast
9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person or from £4 4 weekly

TORQUAY
MEADHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Charming house in sunny garden; excellent and liberal menu, every comfort, garden produce, garage; terms from 2½ gns.

TORQUAY, YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL—Faultless cuisine and service, quiet position near sea and shops; hot and cold running water in bedrooms, personal supervision MR and MRS R. T. BENTLEY

TORQUAY, Vernon Court Hotel—Sunny aspect, uninterrupted sea views of Torbay, overlooking promenade and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms, central heating, lift, garage, terms from 3 gns.

TORQUAY—Board residence or apartments 1 minute sea front and Downs; excellent cuisine, electric fires in bedrooms, moderate terms MRS. CLOW Ashley Rise, Babbacombe

TORQUAY CROFTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL—Quiet position near sea, hot and cold water, terms from 4 gns. weekly brochure on application B. E. & B. A. WHITE.

WORTHING, Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea—Passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. 'Phone 326

SCOTLAND

NORTH BERWICK Bon-Accord Private Hotel. Marmion Rd., convenient station, golf and tennis MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 71

GERMANY

BERLIN. PENSION FRITZ
Unter den Linden 62-63

ITALY

SWITZERLAND

Hotel Monopol ST. MORITZ-DORF
Engadin
Central; every modern comfort; excellent cuisine; pension—terms from frs. 14.-
J. KLEINER, Manager

EGYPT

CAIRO
HOTEL ASTOR

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

HOTEL LOUIS
Residential, Marine Parade, Durban, Natal. From your bed into the Surf. Tennis, Bowls, Garage, Rooms with Phone, Hot and Cold Running Water. P. O. Box 136 'Phones 269 and 295.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

ELOCUTION

LILIAN RANDALL, A.R.C.M., L.G.S.M. (elocution), M.R.S.T.; voice production, reading and public speaking; errors of speech corrected; pupils taken in York, Harrogate, Durham and Darlington districts. Correspondence: 8 Southend Avenue, Darlington.

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EDINBURGH—Attractive 3-roomed flat, modern conveniences, open outlook, central district; immediate occupation. Apply WALKER, 12 Comely Bank Terrace.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Furnished house, 5 rooms, bath, etc., 35/- weekly. 29, Alexandra Place, near buses and trams. Apply A. E. CARR, estate agent, 36, St. Mary's Place.

POST VACANT

LEEDS—Lady requires an educated companion help; must be thoroughly domesticated 7 Oakfield Terrace, Headingley, Leeds 6.

POST WANTED

CAPABLE young man seeks partnership, or buy small business; small capital; own car available. 8 Rosemont Avenue, Bramley, Leeds.

EXPERIENCED traveller, disengaged, seeks post; excellent references; able to drive car. Box M-2562, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING — Gentleman, trained, desires further experience as improver. WHEATLEY, 66 Cardigan Rd., Headingley, Leeds.

ROOMS TO LET

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Daily Features

All Nature

Black Duck

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BLACK ducks, mallards, and an occasional merganser can be seen again this winter, steering and paddling their craft on Fenway waters wherever there is a patch still unfrozen," writes Mrs. C. S. of Brookline, Mass. "What do they manage to find for food when they are not fed by bird-lovers? For the past three winters I have seen the European widgeon with the group on Jamaica Pond, but this year it seems to be missing. I wonder if any Monitor readers have reported it?"

When not fed by kind hearted citizens, the ducks that winter with us sift the silt for traces of water plants, seeds and the like, some capture minnows, and other small fishes. That is why they are generally found crowding the ice around open water.

We shouldn't like to get a mouthful of mud when we duck for apples at a party, but Mr. and Mrs. Duck don't mind in the least. The sides of their bills have strainers so that all they need to do to get rid of mud is to suck in a quantity of water, swish it around a bit, and then force it out through the strainers. Thus only the food morsel is retained. If pebbles don't strain out, that is perfectly all right, for birds need grit almost as much as they need food. Grit is often referred to as "bird's teeth," because it helps to "chew" the food.

Black ducks are more common inland than they are near the seacoast. Their normal summer range is in the interior of North America from Great Slave Lake and British Columbia to California, Arizona, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

There have been two reports of the widgeon this winter, both during December. Perhaps others will come in later.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Mountains of Ararat

CONTRARY to popular belief, the "Ararat" referred to in connection with the Biblical account of the flood (Gen. 8:4) is not the name of a mountain, but the name of a rugged mountainous forest region near Lake Van, in what is now known as Armenia. Indeed, in Isaiah 37:38 the Authorized Version refers to the "land of Armenia," while the literal translation would be the "land of Ararat"; and Jeremiah speaks of "Ararat" as a kingdom (Jer. 51:27), as do various Assyrian inscriptions.

Though the Old Testament does not use the phrase "Mount Ararat," there is today a peak of that name among the mountains of Ararat, rising to a height of about 17,000 feet. It is, of course, a matter of conjecture whether this was the particular mountain which the writer of Genesis 8, had in mind, for it was not so named till, apparently, long after his day.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. What has a mouth, a bed, four eyes, and can't see?
2. Why are a chicken's feathers always smooth?
3. What port is sought by every living creature?
4. In what kind of syllables does a parrot talk?
5. Once growing, and green, now cut down and singing. What is it?
6. What word is that which becomes its opposite when you change the position of one letter?
7. Why is a flea like a long winter?
8. Which is the best sea for a sailor to be in when there is a gale?
9. What is the difference between a bright scholar and shoe polish?
10. Which of the four seasons is the most literary?

News about Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

William Randolph Hearst is credited with this advice to editorial writers: "Get excited when the crowd gets excited."

The Democratic New York Sun declined to support Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in 1884. Result: One-half of its subscribers "had the paper stopped."

"The newsroom is to writing and to the make-up of the writer what the stage is to the professional actor, i. e., the natural training school," declares George Horace Lorimer, editor-in-chief of the Saturday Evening Post for 34 years.

A familiar maxim around newspaper offices is: "When the lead has been written, the story is half completed."

The "bridge sentence" in a newspaper story is the sentence that follows the "lead."

"In my journalistic career, I have always observed that the really reticent and secretive people were in the service of a timid and vacillating policy, while the diplomats who clearly saw the aim to be reached and had no doubt about their governments' resolve to go toward it, were quite frank and open," said M. Andre Geraud, the French journalist (pen name "Pertinax"), in an address on "Journalism in International Affairs," American Society of Newspaper Editors, 1930.

"Your first job is to make yourself aware of the life about you; to be sure you know what happens," says Donald Wilhelm, author, and one-time member of the staff of the Boston Herald and the Washington Post, in advising newspaper workers, "Writing for Profit," McGraw-Hill Company, Inc.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—I.

The Word a Day column is to be devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

NAMES are the drudges of language. They serve the useful purpose of rallying points and signposts in the world of ideas.

Many of them are among the oldest words in recorded speech. They live on despite the decay of nations and fall of empires. Many of these names are common nouns and adjectives which were pressed into service as surnames. A large proportion of these are not found in early English literature, but they are recorded in ancient Rolls like the Domesday Book 1087, the Fine Rolls 1199-1332; the Close Rolls 1205-1337, the Hundred Rolls 1473, and other official lists.

A large number of those words that the great Oxford English Dictionary mentions as first occurring in literature in the sixteenth century are recorded in the Rolls as names at least 200 years earlier. So that in these names we find the common speech of our ancestors, and learn much of the spirit and humor of these simple unlettered folk that we cannot glean from the literary remains of the period.

Surnames were assumed in various ways. The Norman barons took theirs from the places they had left in France. The Medieval peasant chose his from the favorite baptismal name of his ancestors. One of the difficulties in studying surnames is due to the multitudinous forms that spring from one name. Thus from the name of Adam we get the family names Adams, Adamson, Addis, Addison, Ade, Adency, Aday, Addyman, Adkin, Adkinson, Atkinson and Atkins. This is anything but a complete list.

What They Say

Blanket Disarmament

"We are ready to support every prohibition of weapons, provided this prohibition is applicable to all states."—*Baron von Neurath.*

The Voice of a Few

"The creative ideas destined to remake society have always been the possession of the minority."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

Emerge

"It is right that humanity, now no longer in its infancy, should make great experiments instead of living in the chains of tradition."—*Guglielmo Ferrero.*

Supply and Demand

"Recently there were more students in schools of journalism than there were actual reporters in the country."—*Stuart Chase.*

Look Up

"We look backward too much. Thus we miss the passing moment."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ALL who joy would win
Must share it,—happiness was born a twin.
—BYRON

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

"Please, that's my balloon. Where's the lost property office?"

Today's Limerick

When down to my very last ct.
I'm really not broke, merely bt.
For health, friends, and mind
Are wealth of a kind
That cannot be borrowed nor lt.

Punctuation

Teacher: "Jimmy, in the sentence, 'The fire is low make it burn,' what punctuation mark is needed?"
Practical Pupil: "Col-on."

Polite

"Sorry I gave you the wrong number," said the polite telephone operator.

"Don't mention it," answered the man who had made up his mind not to lose his temper. "I'm sure that the number you gave me was much better than the number I asked for. Only it just happened I wasn't able to use it."—*Montreal Star.*

Salesman

"What's the noise?"

"John, the barber, is shaving himself."

"What's the conversation?"

"He's trying to persuade himself to have a shampoo."—*Grit.*

Be More Specific

"The man I love wears the uniform of a general!"

"What is he? A soldier, a doorman, a head bellhop or a movie usher?"

The Children's Corner

The Eye of the Bull (A Star Story)

LAST summer little Gertrude had begun to notice the stars, and she was learning gradually to know the brightest ones by name. At Christmas time she had found Capella, the little goat, with the three dear little kids close at hand. The little kids made it very easy to find Capella every time she looked for it, and she looked quite often. It was so far up in the sky that she could not see it from her southwest window when she went to bed, but every fine night, just before 8 o'clock, she bundled up and ran out doors to say goodnight to it. She did so wish that another very bright star would appear in front of her window, but all the stars she could see from there were tiny ones.

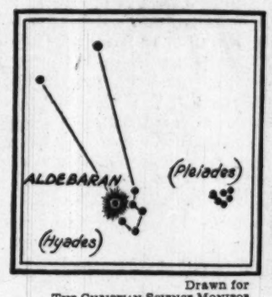
One Saturday night, about a month after Christmas, she went with her father and mother to a little party at the schoolhouse. It was about 10 o'clock when they came home, and the sky was bright with stars. As they came near to the house they were facing south, and Gertrude thought she had never seen so many bright stars before, but she didn't know the name of one of them.

"Why, Mother," she said, "those stars are bigger and brighter than any I have learned, aren't they?"

"The winter stars are very brilliant," answered Mother, "and we'll learn the name of one right now, because it won't be many nights before you will be able to find it in front of your southwest window."

"Goody!" said Gertrude. "I hope it's another 'A' star. I remember Arcturus and Antares and Altair, but they've all gone from the sky now."

"It is an 'A' star," answered



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Diagram Will Help You to Find Aldebaran.

Mother, "the fourth and the last, and its name is Aldebaran (Al-deb'-a-ran). It's lower than Capella. It's quite red, and it is part of a little V-shaped cluster of stars which makes it easy to find. To the right of it is another cluster of very faint stars, which helps to locate Aldebaran."

"I see it!" cried Gertrude. "Isn't it pretty? And the little star clusters near make it look even prettier. It looks like a red jewel with little fine gold chains around it."

"That's a very pretty fancy," said Mother. "Students of the stars have fancied the V-shaped cluster to be the face of a bull, and Aldebaran is the bull's red eye. The horns stretch out and up to the left."

When they got home, Gertrude ran to her southwest window.

"If you open the window and lean out," said Mother, "I believe you can see Aldebaran now." And so she could.

How glad she was to have a very bright star, whose name she knew, in front of her window again! It was easy to find it in the V-shaped cluster (called the Hyades—Hy'-a-des). And there, too, was the other pretty cluster to the right (called the Pleiades—Plē'ia-dēs.

Night by night, ruddy Aldebran gets lower and farther to the right. It shines like a lovely jewel among the fainter stars.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Having finished writing the autobiography of my life said the lecturer my publishers soon promise to make this available to the public through the usual and customary channels of the distributers, book stores, clubs and etc.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Free Meals

LOS ANGELES woman has found an unusual opportunity in serving free meals to P. T. A.'s, churches, and social organizations, being paid for the work through the advertising.

Everything on the menu is from a special advertiser, who helps pay for the cost of the meal and shares in the payment to the hostess. Each advertiser is permitted to inclose a circular advertising his product in the envelope menu. During the meal the hostess gives a speech on the foods she serves. J. S. B.

Ties

ONE who is handy with the needle can earn extra money by making ties. For a pattern, take a worn tie—one of good quality so that the ties you are to make will be well shaped—and rip it apart. Press pieces, and then cut a cardboard pattern. Notice center-lining, and make yours as nearly like it as possible.

Ties are easily made and find a ready market at the Woman's Exchange, department stores, etc. Now is the time to begin making light airy-looking ties for spring and summer wear. These may be made of either silk or cotton materials.
Miss J. M. J.

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

Is truth ever barren?—*Bacon.*

The reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle of all vices.—*Bacon.*

Everything that lives,
Lives not alone, nor for itself.
—*William Blake.*

The pure soul
Shall mount on native wings, disdaining little sport,
And cut a path into the heaven of glory,
Leaving a track for men to wonder at.
—*William Blake.*

A good cause needs not to be patroned by passion but can sustain itself upon a temperate dispute.—*Sir Thomas Browne.*

Sweet the help
Of one we have helped.
—*Elizabeth B. Browning*

God's gifts put man's best dreams to shame.
—*Elizabeth B. Browning.*

Truth is within ourselves: it takes no rise
From outward things whate'er you may believe.
There is an inmost center in us all,
Where truth abides in fulness.
—*Robert Browning.*

The great beacon-light God sets in all,
The conscience of each bosom.
—*Robert Browning.*

Thought is the soul of act.
—*Robert Browning.*

Odds and Ends

Short Inaugural Address

The shortest inaugural address in history was that delivered by Calvin Coolidge upon taking the office of Governor of Massachusetts for the second time. It contained 44 words.

Largest Rubber Center

Akron, Ohio, is the largest rubber manufacturing city in the world.

Statue of Liberty Steps

From the base of the foundation of the Statue of Liberty to the top of the torch there are 403 steps.

Bunker Hill

Bunker Hill Monument actually stands on Breed's Hill rather than on Bunker Hill, as commonly supposed.

Brevities

Boston Herald: Times must be getting very definitely better, Why, we saw in the papers that a New York man is suing a corporation to force his wife to give up her job.

Arkansas Gazette: Girl out our way found a sock she started knitting for the soldiers during the war, and is thinking of converting it into a bathing suit for herself.

Punch: "Better live one day as a lion than 100 years as a sheep," is the inscription on a Italian coin. There are sheep like that, but they usually feature on the menu as lamb.

Riddle Answers

1. Mississippi River.
2. Because it always has a comb.
3. Sup-port.
4. Polly-silly-bills.
5. A piano.
6. United-untied.
7. It makes a backward spring.
8. A-dri-atic.
9. One shines at the head and the other at the foot.
10. Autumn, for then the leaves are turned and red (read).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Other Cheek

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

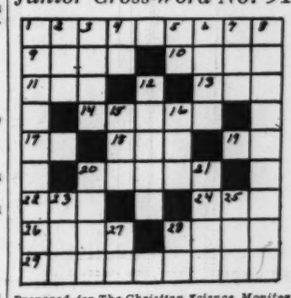
A PREACHER in a southern city is noted for his selflessness. He is known as one who meets every problem with prayer. He prays for the masses he passes on the street, be they friends or strangers, and seems truly to love all men. He has never had so little that he could not give, nor has he ever found one undeserving of kindness.

Late one cold night, while walking home from a mission of good, he was stopped by a holdup man. The good man bowed his head, and said calmly, "Let us pray"; but the thief began to rifle his pockets. When the hoodlum had completed his job, and turned to go, the preacher said with compassion: "But wait, my friend, you are cold. Here, take this coat. You have more need of it than I have." He took off his overcoat and handed it to the amazed man, forgetting his own comfort in his fervent desire to help another. (The coat, which had been given him only a few days before, had been purchased with a special collection from his congregation.)

This calm goodness affected the man's life. He came to talk with the preacher the next day—and frequently afterward. He became a better man, making more than full amends.

Often it has been said of this true incident that it is too good to be true. On the contrary, it is good enough to be true.

Junior Cross-Word No. 91



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Subtraction.
9—The rainbow.
10—To thrust or push.
11—Weaken.
13—Child's game.
14—Capital of Bulgaria.
17—Plural ending.
18—Astern.
19—Myself.
20—The ridge or top of a wave.
22—Northern constellation pictured as a lion.
24—Ready.
26—Lady of King Arthur's court.
28—Succulent plant.
29—Invoked censure on.

Down

1—Banished.
2—Age.
3—Plunges.
4—Pronoun.
5—Township (abbr.).
6—Very small quantity.
7—Turkish weight.
8—Disregarded.
12—Proffer.
15—Rowing implement.
16—Possessive pronoun.
20—To mint.
21—Soft magnesium silicate.
23—Compass point (abbr).
25—American poet born in 1800.
27—Musical note.
28—Article.
(The solution appears elsewhere)

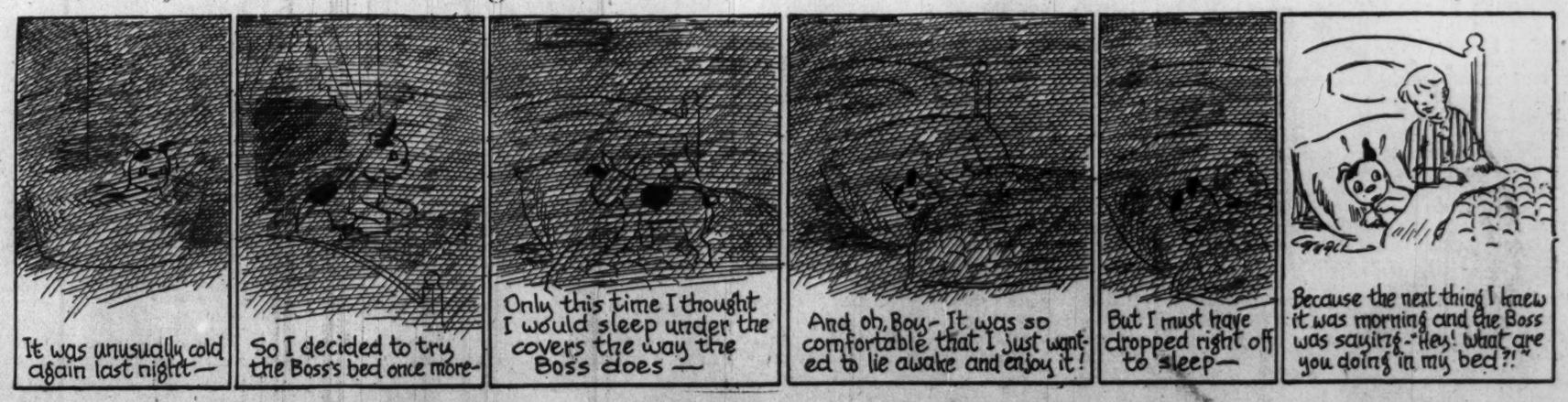
Worth Knowing

BAOBAB TREES FORM LIVING WATER STORAGE TANKS IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. THE WATER IS POURED INTO THE HOLLOW TRUNK WHERE IT KEEPS FRESH DURING THE DRY SEASON.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Caught Napping*

By CARMACK


It was unusually cold again last night—
So I decided to try the Boss's bed once more-
Only this time I thought I would sleep under the covers the way the Boss does —
And oh, Boy- It was so comfortable that I just wanted to lie awake and enjoy it!
But I must have dropped right off to sleep—
Because the next thing I knew it was morning and the Boss was saying-"Hey! what are you doing in my bed?!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Polish-German Peace Pact

TO A Europe gravely disturbed by talk of war, the Polish-German nonaggression pact offers new hope of peace. It comes at a time when many serious diplomatists feared that tension in the Corridor or in Upper Silesia might snap the chords of reason. The renunciation of force by these two neighbors contributes perceptibly to the solution of problems affecting the tranquillity of the world.

The agreement's stimulus to disarmament efforts should prove more valuable than at first appears. With swords sheathed for ten years along one of the most troublesome boundaries on the Continent, new concepts of security should develop. Germany having renounced the League of Nations, now pledges itself to use "the methods of procedure foreseen in other existing agreements" if direct negotiations fail—a stipulation which envisages appeal to Geneva or The Hague.

Beyond these very tangible advances, this treaty based on the Pact of Paris renunciation of war is the first definite action by the Third Reich to put into practice Chancellor Hitler's professions of peaceful intent. It is no secret that more than one foreign office has been puzzled over the interpretation of German intentions and has found it difficult to reconcile actual developments with pronouncements in praise of peace. They have hoped for action implementing the Chancellor's pacific statements. Rapprochement with Poland now gives evidence of concrete reorientation—a policy in marked and salutary contrast to that in evidence twelve months ago.

The pact, however, can hardly be considered apart from the general European situation. Germany has not been unmindful of its recent isolation among great powers. The need for political friends as well as some tangible victories on the diplomatic front have been clearly apparent to the Wilhelmstrasse, especially in view of the embarrassing unofficial campaign to push Austria into National Socialism.

Alignments have been shifted, but all cross purposes are not eliminated. Poland has been concerned over the Quai d'Orsay's overtures to Russia and deeply disappointed by the French signature of "revisionist" clauses in the Four Power pact. Thus Warsaw is prompt to grasp the opportunity to relieve pressure on its western borders, although at the expense of appearing to abandon Austria and weaken the position of the Little Entente. It is clear that Poland gains much by this virtual guarantee of the status quo for a decade.

From reactions in Paris it is evident that France, although recognizing the larger aspects of this important step toward peace, is closely scanning the new German strength in what has hitherto been a major sphere of French influence. The potential significance of the agreement is comparable to Locarno, although it cannot be regarded as permanently solidifying the eastern borders of Germany. The summary of the text embodies no such promise, although this is doubtless the Polish hope.

Yet the fact that revision must now be sought peacefully opens a new chapter for the Third Reich. The world's uneasiness over German foreign policy has not been based upon objections to immediate German goals but rather to the method of their pursuit. The Reich was thought in many instances to be "doing the right thing in the wrong way." A Germany which extends its present policy with Poland to other aspects of its international relations will discover it has found not only the surest but the quickest path to a solution of its many external problems. For, once the emphasis is changed from force to conciliation, conciliation becomes easier for every country in Europe.

Fashions by Policemen

VAST possibilities for reformation of masculine habits lie in appointment by Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan of New York of a fashion committee to make a survey of police uniforms and suggest changes. At the same time General O'Ryan announced that next summer New York City's policemen will not be permitted to abandon their coats as they did last. He saw coatless policemen last year and thought they "looked terrible."

It is important, in this connection, to establish the fine distinction between function and appearance. New Yorkers have long known that their city's policemen require neither badge nor uniform to proclaim their function. However he might be clothed, one would have but to speak and a few words would suffice to convey that feeling of complete authority, scorn, majestic deliberateness, competence and, withal, gentlemanliness, that is the birthright of the New York City policeman.

Hence his uniform is in effect only a meaningless relic of a one-time necessity. Here, then, lies the opportunity for General O'Ryan's fashion committee. It should start with the obvious fact that masculine garb in this country is unnecessarily conservative and the conclusion axiomatic, namely, that it would be highly desirable to substitute the ideal of gayety, through design and color.

How achieve this objective? Follow the dictates of common sense and the ideal of brighter color. For example, in summer clothe the policeman in multicolored shorts, stockings rolled to just below the knees, sandals, a tennis shirt and the cork helmet that Commissioner Bolan suggested but that Commissioner O'Ryan finds unacceptable. With each season, this attire would be varied to suit the weather. Perhaps at first scoffing and resisting, the male population would soon follow the example of its police force. The movement doubtless would spread and soon the masculine world would enter into a new era of gayety and common sense dress.

Lengthening the Federal Arm

OVER the week-end governmental reports have become available recommending extension of federal authority over three of the largest realms of finance or business in the United States—each of the three an empire by itself. These are: the stock market, the communications systems, and the interstate electric power holding companies.

As to the stock market a special committee appointed by President Roosevelt has urged the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to prepare legislation that would require exchanges to hold federal licenses in order to enjoy the use of the mails and interstate transmission for their quotations. The committee would have an administrative authority established which would lay down rules governing pools, margin trading, short selling and so forth as a minimum standard of fair dealing.

It should be obvious that this recommendation in itself is not a solution of the questions surrounding the stock market; it aims only at setting up a means by which it is hoped they may be solved. For any actual improvement in the fairness of dealing would depend—apart from a still more fundamental moral regeneration in business practices—upon the wisdom with which the governing authority should exercise its rule-making power.

Whether it could do a better job than the governing board of the New York Stock Exchange or the boards of other securities markets will, no doubt, be vigorously debated. Certainly its powers should not extend to the point of mere interference for political purposes in the money markets of the nation. Yet it is an anomalous situation that these money markets, used by buyers and sellers all over the forty-eight states and devoted to trading in certificates of ownership in properties scattered all over the world, should be answerable to the laws of only one of these states and not to the laws of the national Government. To that extent the report of the President's special committee bears actual justification and warrants constructive study.

In the realm of the communications companies—telephone, telegraph and radio—the report of the interdepartmental committee was somewhat anticipated in most respects. There is abundant ground for the recommendation that the unexercised authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the telephone and telegraphs be assigned to a new authority which will use it, and that this authority should also assume control over the related field of radio.

But what was unexpected is the proposal to provide for a possible merger of the operating companies in all three fields into one big regulated monopoly. It is difficult to see any reason for this unless the monopoly is to mean government ownership, and that involves a whole set of arguments by itself.

Finally the plea of the Federal Power Commission for control over interstate holding companies rests on grounds that have been so often stated and are so self-evidently proper that there should be no quibble about granting it in substance at least if not in detail.

Altogether, Congress may find in these three reports—as if it did not already have a fairly solid menu—sufficient meat for a great deal of chewing.

Books Declare Daily Dividends

PERHAPS in the New Leisure the ancient alibi, "I didn't have time," will disappear.

Possibly we are on the outskirts of a millennium in which there really will be time to play, to read, to think . . . to live as well as make a living. How will the hours freed from the tyranny of toil be spent? Will they be crowded with reflection's riches?

Much will depend on tools to cultivate the New Leisure. Will there be enough books with their timeless treasures? What has the depression done to books and libraries? It has brought mental as well as physical undernourishment.

A new book tells what has happened to other books during years of stress. In "Our Starving Libraries," R. L. Duffus writes his studies of public libraries in ten American cities. His revelations are challenging reading. In every city Mr. Duffus found the public library seriously handicapped by diminished income at the very time it was called upon for increased service to readers with more time to read and more need for help on a wider range of subjects and problems. But everywhere he found librarians and their staffs rising gallantly to unselfish service despite slashed salaries. Yet this gallantry cannot obscure the plight of public libraries.

Chicago provided the paradox of a Century of Progress being celebrated with an exposition costing millions of dollars, while the Chicago Public Library went without a book fund for the third consecutive year. The state of libraries in the other cities studied was not so dramatic, but was extremely serious in Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Knoxville, Richmond, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and New York. Springfield, Mass., on the other hand, was found to have treated its library better than other cities. Its library maintenance budget had been cut but slightly, and ingenious readjustments made it possible to meet added demands.

If the ten cities studied are typical of others, there are bright spots and dark spots in the state of public libraries, but the dark spots predominate. Rounded recovery cannot come until these dark spots are brightened. The vast capital investment in public libraries may be forgotten for the moment, to ponder rather what library service means to a community, in satisfying the hunger for knowledge, in enlarging understanding to meet new problems. Mr. Duffus suggests as a remedy for the conditions he found a revolt "against fiscal policies that cripple libraries." He adds:

> The banks of the world are gorged with capital that seeks a safe investment. The depression has at least proved that there is no safer investment, none more remunerative, and few more unmistakably conducive to the common weal, than the provision and maintenance of libraries.

Here, indeed, is a field for gilt or even golden edge investments. Dividends will be as certain as they are varied. No defaults need be anticipated. Dividends will not be passed. They will not be paid quarterly or annually, but daily.

Pieces of Eight

STAND by, all hands in search of treasure-trove! Round to, and hear a yarn of ancient sea rovers and fortunes in hidden loot! Visions of rakish ships, studded with brass cannon and manned to the maintop with carousing corsairs, are dancing on the sea-swept sands of Cape Cod.

Earl Rich, year-round caretaker of Great Island in Wellfleet Bay, with a happy hunch and a hefty spade is following a treasure scent that would make greedy old Long John Silver yelp with glee. So far he is reported to have dug up a fistful of copper and silver coins, a few musket balls, a spoon dated 1694, some nifty brass shoe buckles and, best of all, two rusty but still very businesslike cutlasses such as every well-dressed pirate wore.

And just by way of charting his position with a reassuring cross bearing, the caretaker has obtained scraps of evidence taken from the trial at Boston in 1718 of one Capt. Samuel Bellamy and six reckless shipmates who fell afoul a manila bight as penalty for their piratical past. According to the evidence they plundered no less than seven vessels and directly after each capture landed upon Great Island.

From this it is reasonable to assume they actually left behind them big booty. But cheap coin and buckles and clanking cutlasses tell only half the story. Gleaming doubloons and jingling pieces of eight are what gold-digger Rich hopes to strike to round out the yarn of Cape Cod's treasure island.

But whether or not the sands of Wellfleet yield up the conjectural chests that grow weightier with every turn of the imagination, the caretaker of Great Island already has unearthed a shipload of thrilling adventure and a worth-while haul of trinkets that enrich New England pirate lore.

The Casual Day

DEAR Casual:

You have caused consternation in the cowboy section of the West. Your paper has contradicted itself on an important subject. We are all hot and bothered. So I dismount from the saddle, kick aside the cactus and snakes, blow the sand from a bare spot, throw typewriter into high, and shift noiselessly to the subject, "Table Manners."

Several years ago you said an obstinate head of lettuce might be assaulted with the knife with propriety. Now in your issue of Jan. 17, 1934, article headed "Table Tools and Their Use," you say: "It is not proper to cut a salad with a knife."

No wonder we have lost a lot of dinner invitations in the past few years. Now it is uncovered. On your authority we have been cutting hard heads of lettuce instead of allowing them to slip from the fork and fall into our neighbor's lap.

Tell us what to do, *pronto, toute suite, maintenant.* Do you carry a knife for protection from lettuce? Of course, shooting lettuce has gone out, but attacking it with the knife is, we think, justifiable self-defense.

Kindly reply in words of one syllable where possible. Out here we don't use tergiversations or ratiocinations, that is, unless we happen to see a visitor from Beacon Street. And even then we get our feet in the fly paper. S. V.

* * *

Dear S. V.:

True, words of one part are scarce in these parts. But they can be found. So can folks who cut greens with a knife. It may not be good form. But we are for it. And we do it, when our wife is out. When she is in we touch the jade leaves with our fork once or twice, but do not try to lift them to our lips. Of course, when she turns to talk to a guest—if we have one—we now and then can get a mean slice in. But that takes what few men and just one green have got: Sand. It is a case of do or dine *sans* side dish. But we want to say, still in words of the size used where men are men, that we do not make all the "bulls" in this here sheet, and do not see why we should have to say what is what when some scribe we do not so much as know gets his wires, or his knife and fork, crossed.

* * *

In other words, deglutition, epulation, mastication, manducation, rumination, gastronomy, gastrology, pantophagy, hippophagy, carnivorism, herbivority are subjects for delineative discussion by our meticulous editor of the appurtenances of etiquette.

Or as we infer from something Emily Post once said, eat it with your fingers if you can.

Dear Casual:

Your reference to the code of Boston lunch-counter men in passing an order for "a Swiss cheese sandwich on rye bread" recalls an incident when, after placing a similar order, the diner changed his mind. Would it be possible to change his order to an "American cheese sandwich"?

"Naturalize that Swiss," called the counter man to the cook.

E. M. S.

Salaams and thanks, T. K. of London town,
The Great Conundrum you have boldly asked, and laid,
Peace you have brought ten thousand minds, dismayed
By the dark casualness of an unclaimed crown.
Because of you, forevermore "The Edit"
Accepts the credit—all have read it—
For those unfathered verses shorn of full renown.
Salaams and thanks, T. K. of London town!

G. A.

"Punch," faced with the question as to why department stores sell things cheaper in the basement, evades the issue by saying that it's another storey. Why not admit that it's abasement?

Should Business Pay More Taxes?

By MERLIN H. HUNTER
Professor of Economics, University of Illinois

The Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives has adopted a bill for revision of income-tax rates which would increase materially the proportion of burden on large corporations and persons of wealth rather than upon those of medium incomes. The accompanying article expounds the theory on which such action is based. The Monitor invites a reply to Professor Hunter's arguments

IT IS strange that the idea is so prevalent among business men that the only taxes which affect business are those levied directly upon it. Yet many conclusions in the economic realm are reached without complete analysis.

Few seem to recognize that if taxes take a large part of that fund which otherwise would be used to purchase goods, then the market for goods will be curtailed. Take the farmer, for example. If he is compelled to pay a large part of his income in state and local taxes, how can he be expected to buy machinery, fertilizer, and other products as though his income had not been thus depleted? The machinery and fertilizer industries may have but a small tax levied upon them, but the tax upon the farmer affects them none the less.

As a matter of fact, a large percentage of our taxes fall upon the small income group. From 80 to 90 per cent of the revenue of states and localities comes from property taxes. The burden of recently enacted sales taxes largely falls upon the consumer, as well as the commodity taxes levied by the Federal Government. But let one suggest a shift in this tax burden to the income of business and individuals, and business associations and chambers of commerce mass their forces of argument and influence to defeat such a plan. Suppose the entire tax burden be placed upon those who purchase goods, would business thereby escape? Most certainly not, if a large part of the income of the people which otherwise would be used to purchase commodities is taken in taxes.

* * *

Someone counters, however, and with justification, that the funds taken by the Government are not thereby lost to business, but are most certainly spent in wages, salaries and in the price of materials. True, indeed, but one must remember that governmental expenditures are merely expenditures substituted for those which would have been made by individuals. A large part of governmental expenditures goes in wages and salaries to the small income group.

If our tax system be built so that we take from the small income group funds that otherwise would have been spent, then give them back in salaries, there has resulted no increase in the demand for goods. If, on the other hand, we secure revenues from those funds which may be considered in the nature of a surplus, and which would not have been used to buy goods, and through the Government shunt them into the hands of the small income group with which to buy goods, we have thereby increased the demand for products. If the amount now taken in taxes from the small income group were left with it, while the same amount were paid to it by the Government from taxes obtained elsewhere, the demand for the products of industry would be appreciably increased.

The man of affairs replies that this is just another piece of theoretical reasoning with no practical application. The State of Wisconsin has often been cited as an experiment ground with the assertion that by this kind of taxation industrial progress had been choked there. But to test the accuracy of such charges Prof. H. M. Groves, of the University of Wisconsin, directed a study of the situation in that State. He found that the average per capita general property tax for the years 1928, 1929, and 1930 was $60.36 for New York; $50.75 for Illinois, $44.60 for Ohio, and $39.79 for Wisconsin. In Wisconsin much less reliance is placed upon property taxes than in the other states. Income taxes, both upon individuals and business, have been substituted.

How has industry fared under this régime? Has it been driven from the State? Professor Groves found on the contrary that the value of manufactured products, from 1925 to 1929, increased 8.1 per cent in New York, 12.3 per cent in Illinois, 7 per cent in Ohio, and 15 per cent in Wisconsin. The increase in the net income of manufacturing corporations, from 1923 to 1928, in New York was 34.7 per cent; in Illinois, 26.2 per cent; in Ohio, 31.6 per cent, and in Wisconsin, 56.3 per cent. The increase for the country as a whole was 14.9 per cent.

* * *

There is another wholesome aspect to the above suggestion for taxation. Many are crying for stability in business through this, that, or some other scheme. The fact is, however, that when business is on the upgrade and everything rosy, anyone who would suggest stability or applying brakes to expansion would get no hearing. We are not interested then in stability. We continue to make large profits, use these profits to expand plants to make more goods to make more profits until—the bubble of production bursts. Consumers do not have the means to purchase the goods, and factories stand idle.

Assume that the people under a certain government have an income of 100*x*, of which 15*x* is being taken from potential purchasers in taxes. Some 25*x* of this income, moreover, is in the form of surplus—that is an amount over and above what the individual recipients will use to purchase services and goods. Here, then, the tax system has resulted in a curtailed market, and at the same time there is a liquid surplus available for business expansion which we do not need. The system of taxation is but accentuating unstable business.

Now let us remove the entire 15*x* of taxes from property and labor and place it upon the surplus profits of individuals and business. Presto—we have now decreased the liquid fund, which would logically go into expansion, by 15*x* and have increased the fund to be used in purchasing consumable goods by a similar amount. Industry cannot expand as rapidly if a share of the surplus is taken by the Government, but, on the other hand, consumers can buy more the larger the share of their income the tax system leaves with them. In this manner the tax system of a country may be of some influence as a business stabilizer.

The trend of modern taxation has been toward income as a base, which, after all, best indicates a surplus. From the standpoint of the recipient, however, this is not a cause for extreme regret and antagonism, for the economic consequences may be such as to lessen the jolt of the business cycle. Rather than assume the attitude of an unmitigated objector to such a trend, the business man might better encourage it. Not only will it insure a larger market for the sale of his products, but it will help as a stabilizer of business.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Readers' Opinions Regarding St. Lawrence Waterway Project

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to protest most vigorously against the stand you are taking on your editorial page in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterway. You are doing a very great injustice to the whole central Northwest and to the large share of the population of this country in opposing this most deserving enterprise.

This section has helped to pay for the Panama Canal, for all of the harbor and waterway improvements along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and in all decency those sections should not only permit but assist and encourage the development of this St. Lawrence Waterway that would give this landlocked section the advantages to which it is in all justice entitled.

Duluth, Minn. WILLIAM M. PRINDLE.

[Editor's Note.—The position taken in the editorial in question was the result of considerable investigation and study. The Monitor, however, is always open to information and reasons on such a subject, and is glad to present here the leading arguments of proponents of the waterway.]

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The January 12 issue of your good newspaper has just come to my desk, and I was very much surprised at the content of your editorial, "A Canal Should Carry Ships." It seems to me that there is plenty of data available to answer all of the doubts which seem to be in your minds regarding this treaty. I do not profess to be able to go into the technical engineering phases of the treaty, but I do think that the study and report of the joint board of engineers appointed by the two governments to study this proposition should be considered as fair and equitable.

I note that your editorial states that "Certainly the burden of proof for a project costing the United States anywhere from $272,453,000 (Mr. Roosevelt's estimate) to $573,136,000 (Senator Wagner's estimate), with proportionate sums from Canada, rests on its sponsors." In the first place, the estimate is not Mr. Roosevelt's. This is an estimate made by the joint board of engineers, which states that the entire improvement from the head of Lake Superior to Montreal for both navigation and power will cost $543,429,000. These estimates were based on unit prices prevailing in 1926. I dare say that if these estimates were made at the present time, it would be fair to assume a reduction of at least 20 per cent. Under the division of tasks, as contained in the treaty, the United States' share is $272,453,000 and Canada's $270,976,000.

I note that your editorial raises no doubt as to the creation of electricity as a by-product, but the doubt expressed by you is whether or not the canal will carry ships. To that doubt I think there is only one answer, and that answer is unqualifiedly "Yes." It may be interesting to state that the Duluth-Superior Harbor, which is only one harbor on the Great Lakes, has had for years a tonnage which has only been second to that of New York, of all the ports in the United States. The average annual gross tonnage since 1912 has been between forty and fifty millions, and the tonnage in 1929 hit the all-time mark of 60,385,767 tons. Major items in outgoing shipments were 97,383,659 bushels of grain, 44,779,523 tons of iron ore, 118,466,000 pounds of butter. Main receipts were 24,132 automobiles and 10,806,976 tons of coal.

There is another value which is many times overlooked, and that is the reduced transportation costs between the Northwest and the great consuming centers of the east, south and west coasts. The Panama Canal has developed into an avenue of trade that has exceeded the dreams of even the wildest prophets advocating its construction. In this respect, the experience of the Panama Canal is simply history repeating itself, because there never yet has been an avenue of cheap transportation opened in the history of the world that did not find traffic developed far in excess of what its advocates prophesied.

The Panama Canal has had a detrimental effect upon industry in the Middle West. One illustration will suffice. We pay $6.60 a ton to get flour from Duluth to New York City by our joint water-rail route. The flour mills at Seattle place their flour in New York for $5 a ton, making it necessary for a Duluth shipper to absorb out of his profits $1.60 a ton in order to compete with the west coast. It is the same situation on any commodity you select.

The St. Lawrence project completion will have the effect of reducing that transportation cost by at least 25 to 50 per cent on all products of the farm in reaching the eastern markets, whether domestic or export. This transportation reduction will place money in the farmers' pockets, and consequently increase his purchasing power. As far as the railroads are concerned, the waterway will undoubtedly cause some diversion of traffic, but the rehabilitation of industry will in the long run bring all of the rail lines additional tonnage.

It seems to me that the answer to your editorial as to whether or not the canal will carry ships will be, or is, that it will not only carry ships in export and import business, but that it will also carry ships in increased domestic trade. J. R. PRATT, Executive Secretary,
Duluth Chamber of Commerce.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "A Canal Should Carry Ships," of Jan. 12, 1934, does not bear any of the earmarks of unfairness. It does, however, indicate very clearly that whoever wrote the editorial was misinformed as to the facts.

I am hopeful that if you will inform yourself, you will be of the opinion that of the $3,300,000,000 that are being spent on the public works program at the present time, there is not a single project that begins to have the economic justification for the amount spent that the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway has. This is not an idle boast nor a mere assertion. Before me as I write I have from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works the allotments of this $3,300,000,000 public works program, and I know something of what these projects are, and I believe that your editor, if he were to scan through the list showing the amounts allocated to the various projects and was informed as to the economic justification of this waterway would be one of the most ardent advocates the waterway would have.

Duluth, Minn. HUGH J. MCCLEARN.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to your editorial of January 12, "A Canal Should Carry Ships," I am surprised that a newspaper of your standing should lend itself to support the selfish interests opposed to the St. Lawrence Waterway.

When no voice is raised against the appropriation of uncounted millions for the improvement of other waterways, why the sudden outcry against spending anything for a seaway that will bring ocean traffic to the center of the Continent? The reason is apparent—it is because river traffic is a joke compared with that of the Great Lakes, and arouses no opposition from those interests that would for all times hold the Middle West in bondage to serve their selfish ends.

The eastern railroads might not be able to levy so great a crushing toll upon this Middle West. Their alarm that leads to such active opposition should be sufficient answer to your question whether the canal would carry ships. The opposition of New York and Philadelphia and Baltimore only emphasizes the fear that the canal would divert some of their business.

Why should a burden of proof be even suggested—that ocean ships would seek cargoes in a territory peopled by 40,000,000 people? Why should any question arise whether 40,000,000 people would give rise to traffic inward and outward at ocean rates? Again, why should you think that only foreign trade would figure in the commerce borne by the seaway? What about our coastwise shipping? Is it not extensive and profitable to shipping and to all points served? Would it not be highly advantageous to the entire country to add 3000 miles of seacoast to what we now have?

Sectionalism should not be allowed to defeat an enterprise so evidently for the advantage of the whole country and absolutely essential to the development and the prosperity of the Middle West. FRANK A. DAY.
Duluth, Minn.